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Established 1887

French Vote for President Sunday

Giscard Counts on Conservative Surge to Defeat Mitterrand Again

Jonathan Kandell International Herald Tribune... France votes on Sunday to determine whether Valéry Giscard d'Estaing...

Japanese Premier, in U.S., Proposes Coordinated Western 'Peace Strategy'

Michael Puzel The Associated Press... WASHINGTON — Calling on the United States to help formulate an "integrated strategy of peace," Premier Suzuki said Friday that Japan will continue a steady build-up of military forces...

Polish Party Sets Program for Special July Congress

Thomas W. Netter The Associated Press... The Communist Party of Poland unveiled its program for a special congress in July...

British Party Sees Danger of Defections

Richard M. Daley The Associated Press... The Conservative Party in Britain is facing a serious test of its cohesion...

Czechoslovak Party Sees Danger of Defections

Richard M. Daley The Associated Press... The Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper said Friday that Poland's new farmers' union...

Strikers in Hospital

Richard M. Daley The Associated Press... In a hospital in London, 200 European youths are being treated for injuries...



Premier Thorbjorn Falldin

Government Steps Down in Sweden

From Agency Dispatches STOCKHOLM — Premier Thorbjorn Falldin submitted his resignation and those of his remaining cabinet ministers Friday...

Millions of Spaniards Protest Terror Wave

MADRID — Church bells tolled, trains stopped and millions stood still all over Spain at noon Friday in an emotional two-minute protest against the guerrilla violence...



King Juan Carlos expresses his condolences to Mrs. Guillermo Tevar Saco...

China and Vietnam Intensify Conflict

By Michael Weisskopf Washington Post Service... PEKING — With tensions building along the Chinese-Vietnamese border, Western and Asian diplomats remained uncertain Friday...

Syria Will Keep Missiles in Lebanon, Ministry Says

The Associated Press BEIRUT — Syria said Friday that its surface-to-air missile batteries would stay in Lebanon as long as Syrian forces remain...



Philip C. Habib

In Tel Aviv, Israel reacted cautiously Friday to reports from Beirut that Syria had moved about 4,000 troops south of the "red line"...

Veteran China-Watcher Views Events Through Prism of History

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service... HONG KONG — From a small room below street level in a student hostel at Hong Kong University, there is likely to issue, any day or evening, the crackling of broadcasts from China...

Priest's Widely Respected Journal Is Oldest in Field

And His Observations Appear Free of Any Ideology... Father Ladany's journal is the oldest journal of China-watching, China News Analysis. Now a fortnightly, it was founded in 1953...

France to Elect Leader Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)

in the [center-right] majority would favor the construction of a collectivist society," said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at a recent campaign rally, urging neo-Gaullist voters to support Mr. Mitterrand despite their grievances against the present government.

Mr. Mitterrand, who is making his third run for the presidency, is conducting a surprisingly low-key campaign. In 1974, he counted on the enthusiasm of a united left, rallying behind promises of profound, even revolutionary change. This time, he is hoping that the lack of political excitement in the country will work in his favor.

Atomic Physicist May Be Chosen As Reagan Aide

WASHINGTON — The White House is expected to name Dr. George A. Keyworth, 41, a nuclear physicist at the Los Alamos National Laboratory as science adviser to President Reagan, according to sources in the government and the scientific community.

Dr. Keyworth is virtually unknown in the scientific community. His name came to the attention of the White House after as many as 15 prominent scientists and engineers declined to be considered for the post, which is to be downgraded in the Reagan White House.

In a telephone interview from New Mexico Thursday, Dr. Keyworth confirmed that he had had discussions with the White House, but said that no final offer had been made. However, several officials indicated that his nomination was almost certain.

Dr. Keyworth, who as leader of the physics division at Los Alamos directs the work of 500 scientists and technicians, has little direct experience in national science policy matters or the complexity of the federal budget process. As such, he is likely to be greeted with wariness by the scientific establishment here.

He describes himself as a good friend of Dr. Edward Teller, the nuclear physicist who is an ardent proponent of nuclear arms. "I am very interested in a strong defense and in making sure the nuclear deterrent is the cornerstone of defense," Dr. Keyworth said.

Crash Kills 31 in Java

JAKARTA — Thirty-one persons were killed and 20 seriously injured Thursday in a predawn collision between a bus and a train at a railroad crossing 300 miles (480 kilometers) east of Jakarta in central Java, police said.

during Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's term. Mr. Mitterrand has also skillfully played on popular resentment of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's aloof, authoritarian style and argued that French democracy would benefit from a political change at the top after 23 years of conservative government.

Mr. Mitterrand's great weakness has been his perceived dependence on Communist support to win, and to govern in case of victory. After a dismal showing in the first electoral round on April 26, the Communist Party has grudgingly called on its voters to support Mr. Mitterrand. But a hard core of party militants could conceivably abstain next Sunday.

The party leaders have also made it clear that they will renew their insistence on Communist ministers in the next government if Mr. Mitterrand wins on Sunday. Mr. Mitterrand has said he will stand firm against Communist demands, and he has also pointed out that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing once asserted that the Communists would cease to be a dangerous political force if their electoral support fell to 15 percent — which is where they now stand.

Despite the apparently small margin separating Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Mitterrand, the campaign has not produced much voter excitement. In the depressed iron foundries of Lorraine, a Socialist labor organizer attributed the apathy to a feeling that "nothing much is going to change no matter who wins — the steel factories are dead." In the Languedoc-Roussillon region of southwestern France,

French Hold 2 Youths In Anti-Jewish Attack

NANTERRE, France — Police say they have arrested two youths in connection with the desecration of 81 tombstones last month in the Jewish cemetery at Bagneux, a Paris suburb.

Officials said on Thursday that a 16-year-old, identified only as Pascal, was arrested Wednesday and under questioning named Philippe Guenez, 18, as his accomplice. Mr. Guenez was arrested Thursday. The tombstones, discovered vandalized April 26, were covered with Nazi swastikas and anti-Jewish slogans.

Bokassa Cites Giscard Ties In Bid to Influence Vote

WASHINGTON — Jean Bedel Bokassa, the former Central African emperor, has claimed to have provided details of extensive personal ties with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France in an attempt to sabotage Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's chances in Sunday's election. The Washington Post reported Friday.

The Post, in a dispatch from Paris, said Mr. Bokassa admitted in an interview with correspondent Ronald Koven that his reason for making the disclosures was to influence the outcome of the extremely tight French election.

Mr. Bokassa said the French president had pressured a special commission of five jurists to issue a judgment saying it was "almost certain" that Mr. Bokassa had taken part in a massacre of about 100 schoolchildren in the Central African Empire in April, 1979. Mr. Bokassa was deposed in a coup later that year.

Denial by Giscard

The story noted that Mr. Bokassa's version of his ties with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had been vehemently denied by the French president.

But it added: "Reporting based on Bokassa's allegations does suggest that Giscard's payment of \$8,000 to the Central African Red Cross for the diamonds he said his wife received as gifts from Bokassa could have covered only a small portion of their value at the time they were received."

The Post story said that Mr. Bokassa asserted that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had received diamonds on four occasions in eight years in the presence of witnesses. "I spoiled them," he was quoted as saying, the president and his wife, Anne-Aymone.

The Post said that on a fifth and final occasion, when he presented diamonds to the president's wife in the autumn of 1978, she received 12 parcels of diamonds, according to a gifts register that Mr. Bokassa read to Roger Delpey, a French journalist.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has said the diamonds received from Mr. Bokassa were small and not of great value.

The Post story also quoted former President Leopold Senghor of Senegal as saying in a taped interview with Mireille Dutel, a French journalist, that the commission that investigated the killing of the schoolchildren had found no irrefutable evidence against Mr. Bokassa. A Senegalese judge presided over the commission.

Jacques Solier, the prefect who represents the national government, said the campaign has been the quietest in more than a decade. And in the Vosges region of eastern France, where unemployment has surged in the wake of textile factory bankruptcies, Maxime Leroy, a Communist labor leader, remarked that "political rallies have been minimal."

Perhaps as good a district as anywhere to sense the issues and tone of the campaign is the Aube, an agrarian and light industrial region about 90 miles (145 kilometers) southeast of Paris that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing won in 1974 by only a 2-percent margin.

In Bar-sur-Seine, a small Aube town, Socialist Mayor Jean Weiling is convinced that Mr. Mitterrand will win because local residents are concerned that younger people entering the labor market cannot find jobs. But Mr. Weiling said that the Socialists, in keeping with Mr. Mitterrand's directive "not to make waves," were barely campaigning.

Need for Calm

"We are not counting on people being so favorable to Mitterrand, but rather that anti-Giscard feeling will be great," explained the mayor. "Mitterrand cannot win unless he gathers some conservative votes, and he needs a tranquil atmosphere to do that."

What gives Mr. Weiling optimism is Sunday's election in the wavering attitude among the town's neo-Gaullists. They are resentful that political patronage in recent years has replaced neo-Gaullists with Giscardists, and they maintain that bank interest rates are so high that small businessmen can no longer afford loans.

"Giscard has been disastrous, and Mitterrand could be even worse," said Claude Laurent, the local neo-Gaullist leader, who feels that more than a quarter of his party's voters might abstain or even back the Socialist candidate this time.

But Mr. Laurent's overly critical attitude toward Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has drawn angry warnings from other local neo-Gaullists, who maintain that the president will still get almost all the conservative votes in the district. "Laurent is in more trouble than Giscard if Mitterrand wins," said a neo-Gaullist official.

"I'm dealing with the one who made me fall," Mr. Bokassa told Mr. Koven.

According to The Post, Mr. Bokassa said he gave Mr. Giscard d'Estaing a 3,000-square-mile (7,800-square-kilometer) hunting preserve and diamonds far larger than those the French president has admitted accepting.

Mr. Koven said that a number of allegations made by Mr. Bokassa were not reproduced in his article because they could not be substantiated in four weeks of checking.

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British troops in action Friday against a sniper in Londonderry during disturbances there.

IRA Vows More Hunger Strikes

BELFAST — IRA inmates pledged Friday to keep hunger strikes going in an endless chain until Britain gives in to their demands for political-prisoner status.

"The situation has not ended with the death of Bobby Sands," said Gerry Adams, vice president of Sinn Féin, the Irish Republican Army's political arm. "Another hunger striker is there, and there will be another and another on and on."

Mr. Sands, 27, who was elected to Britain's Parliament during his hunger strike, died Tuesday. He was buried Thursday in the biggest IRA funeral ever held in Northern Ireland.

A volunteer is ready to take Mr. Sands' place, Mr. Adams said, and his name will be announced soon when his family is informed. Three IRA members at the Maze prison outside Belfast are already on hunger strikes.

As each hunger striker dies, another will join the protest until Britain surrenders to the demands for prison changes for which Mr. Sands starved himself to death in 66 days, Mr. Adams said.

An explosion of violence in Belfast that was expected to follow his funeral did not materialize. Police said Friday that only sporadic and minor firebombings and rock throwing broke the peace in the capital. But they warned drivers of commercial vehicles to avoid West Belfast because of hijackings and burnings of such vehicles Friday afternoon.

Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, speaking at an "H-Block Committee" news conference, said Mr. Sands' replacement was chosen "from a number of people who before Christmas volunteered to go on hunger strike." "H-Block" refers to the shape of the prison buildings where IRA convicts are held.

Britain has vowed it will not give in to the prisoners' demands, which include the right of free association, extra visits, and the right to wear their own clothes and to refuse to do prison work.

Francis Hughes, an IRA member convicted of murder, was "deteriorating at an alarming rate" in the 55th day of his hunger strike, Mr. Adams said.

U.K. Would Accept Talks

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins said Friday that the British government was prepared to negotiate over prison conditions in the province but would not grant demands by hunger strikers to be treated as political prisoners.

He said the government was prepared to negotiate over prison conditions, but stressed that "what we will not negotiate about is what the Provisional IRA prisoners are demanding, that is to say, political status."

Ban Defied On Tapes Of Charles

MUNICH — A West German magazine defied a court ban Friday and put on sale 950,000 copies of alleged transcripts of telephone conversations between Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

Patrick Engel, production manager for the Munich-based magazine Die Aktuelle, said the material was published because the court order obtained by the British embassy in Bonn on behalf of the prince late Thursday reached the Nuremberg presses too late to prevent printing.

Britain banned importation of copies of Die Aktuelle even though it is not normally sold there. Trade Minister John Biffen ordered customs officials to seize any copies containing the transcripts reaching British ports of entry.

The court order came at 4 a.m. this morning, but it was too late. We had already printed and distributed, everything had gone," Mr. Engel said Friday. "We have nothing against this court order and stopped everything when it arrived — but it was too late."

However, Mr. Engel said there was nothing political, scandalous or sensational about the conversations, which he described as "a really nice chat between two people who love each other."

"That was the reason we printed it," Mr. Engel said. "It's a piece of news that should be known. If we didn't do it, someone else would. The whole English press which is going on about this moral rubbish will be trying to print it and get round the ban on publication in Britain."

He said 950,000 copies of the magazine containing the conversations in a six-page report went on the German market.

Mr. Engel said he was sure the transcripts — reportedly bought from Simon Regan, a British freelance journalist, for \$33,000 — were genuine, despite a statement Thursday by lawyers for Prince Charles and Lady Diana that a transcript of two of the conversations was a fake.

Peter Janssen, a spokesman for the West German Press Council, which warned Die Aktuelle earlier in the week not to go ahead with publication, criticized the publication.

"The Press Council condemns the Munich-based magazine Die Aktuelle for ignoring all warnings and publishing the tapped telephone conversations of the heir to the British throne," he said. "The Press Council will investigate this matter at the next meeting."

Reports said the tapping of the prince's phone was done while he was in Australia on an official visit by a man objecting to the possibility that the Prince of Wales might become the next governor general of Australia.

Klaus Kastner, a court spokesman, said Thursday if Die Aktuelle defied the ban it would face a fine of up to \$250,000 or its editor could be imprisoned for six months.

He began to publish his journal anonymously and divided his name into two parts because in the early years he still had close relatives in Hungary. He returned there for a visit in 1976 and came back with his violin, a 19th-century Italian instrument, which he had left with relatives when he joined the church. Life has raised his musical taste to unaccompanied Bach only. He thinks in Chinese and English now, he said, having forgotten some Hungarian. His German, French, Italian and Latin are fluent.

Father Ladany charitably did not discuss his critics, but in a note delivered after the conversation, he recalled with delight that Simone de Beauvoir once wrote that his journal was one publication venture, or poisonous. He believes that China will survive all utopian experiments. "China has a vitality which is well known," he said.

European Parliament Endorses Channel Tunnel

STRASBOURG — The European Parliament on Friday approved a report recommending that work begin soon on a rail tunnel linking France and Britain under the English Channel.

Belgian Christian Democrat Paul de Keersmaeker, the report's author, stressed the economic importance of such a project, not only for the two nations but for the European Economic Community as a whole. The report underlines that the only thing holding up a decision to go ahead is the political will of the French and British governments. Britain pulled out of a Channel project in 1975. The European Parliament has a mainly advisory role and its action was only a recommendation to EEC governments.

U.S. Reports Salvadoran Probe in 4 Killings

WASHINGTON — The State Department said Friday that it had information that some members of El Salvador's security forces are under investigation for the killing of four U.S. churchwomen, but it refused to elaborate, saying the investigation is continuing.

Dean Fischer, the department spokesman, replied to charges by a former ambassador to El Salvador, Robert E. White, that the State Department had known for weeks that six members of the National Guard had been arrested in connection with the December murders. "I am not in a position to confirm or deny it," Mr. Fischer said. "We understand that a number of persons, including members of the security forces, are under investigation."

On Thursday in Rochester, N.Y., Mr. White said the Reagan administration, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and the Salvadoran government were guilty of a cover-up in the deaths of three nuns and a lay worker last December. Mr. White, who was recalled from his post in February, said the Salvadoran government was holding six National Guardsmen in the slayings.

Dutch Parties Unready to Accept Cruise Missile

THE HAGUE — Any Dutch coalition likely to emerge from general elections in May will not make a decision to approve the stationing of 48 U.S. Cruise missiles in the Netherlands, spokesmen for three of the four major parties indicated Friday.

The government is to decide in December whether to accept the missiles, following the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's decision in 1979 to modernize its nuclear forces. Spokesmen for the Christian Democrats, the Labor Party and the Social Democrats said they would not take part in a government that would accept the missiles. Their remarks left open the possibility of a further postponement of a decision, however, rather than an outright rejection of the missiles.

Israeli Poll Shows Rise in Begin's Popularity

TEL AVIV — The revived political fortunes of Prime Minister Menachem Begin took an upward bound Friday with a poll showing his popularity at its highest in two years.

The survey in the newspaper Ha'aretz provided further evidence of an Israeli electorate stifling its economic grievances and rallying around a combative leader. The prime minister's handling of the Lebanese missile crisis seemed to contribute to his improved standing in the newspaper poll.

Of those canvassed, 41.7 percent picked Mr. Begin as their most popular government minister. This increase by 10.7 percentage points over the previous month was unusually sharp and resulted in the highest rating Mr. Begin has enjoyed since 1979.

Zimbabwe Guerrillas to Give Up Heavy Arms

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe Army troops were sent Friday to two remote camps to remove heavy weapons from the last guerrilla units that still have them. Announcing the action Thursday, Joshua Nkomo, minister without portfolio and head of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, said the guerrillas would be allowed to keep light weapons to guard their camps.

About 10,000 guerrillas loyal to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe or to Mr. Nkomo remain in camps with their arms, after the British-organized cease-fire of late 1979. Recent clashes between rival bands left hundreds dead.

Mr. Nkomo said ZIPRA guerrillas from the Gwaai River camp and Mugabe men at Middle Sabi camp would be integrated in the emerging national army. He said he had talked with his men at Gwaai River this week and they had agreed to be disarmed.

Texas Klan Leader Urges End to Fishing Row

HOUSTON — Texas Ku Klux Klan Grand Dragon Louis Beam, claiming most of his demands for protection of native Texan fishing rights have been met, called Friday for a reconciliation with Vietnamese refugee fishermen suing for U.S. court protection against Klan threats.

Mr. Beam said the Klan still planned a rally Saturday at Santa Fe, Texas, to raise funds to defend the Klan and native Texan fishermen against the lawsuit, but he proposed a reconciliation including a committee of Vietnamese and American fishermen "to moderate between the two factions." He offered to serve on it.

He said most of the Vietnamese fishermen had offered to leave coastal fishing, which the Texans complain is overcrowded with refugees. The Coast Guard and Texas Parks and Wildlife Agency has begun enforcing laws, and the Texas Legislature has restricted fishing permits.

Millions of Spanish Stage Protest Against Terrorism

In Barcelona, groups of unemployed workers broke the silence and shouted "memorization is terrorism," and in Bilbao about 150 radicals demonstrated against Spanish requests for extradition of alleged separatist guerrillas from France.

Police sources said they had identified the two guerrillas who carried out the bombing as members of the organization who underwent training in southwest France six years ago. Earlier, police sources said the pair had also trained in Algeria.

After the ETA claimed responsibility, police made raids on Basque radicals overnight and arrested 40. Many of them members of the separatist coalition Herri Batasuna (People's Union).

U.S. Senate Unit Backs Welfare Work Program

WASHINGTON — A Senate committee has agreed to make able-bodied food stamp recipients work in public service jobs in a move aimed at countering what one senator called "a sophistication for beating the game."

Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Republican chairman of the Agriculture Committee, said Thursday that state welfare administrators have almost pleaded for that option to "enable them to tighten up on this program."

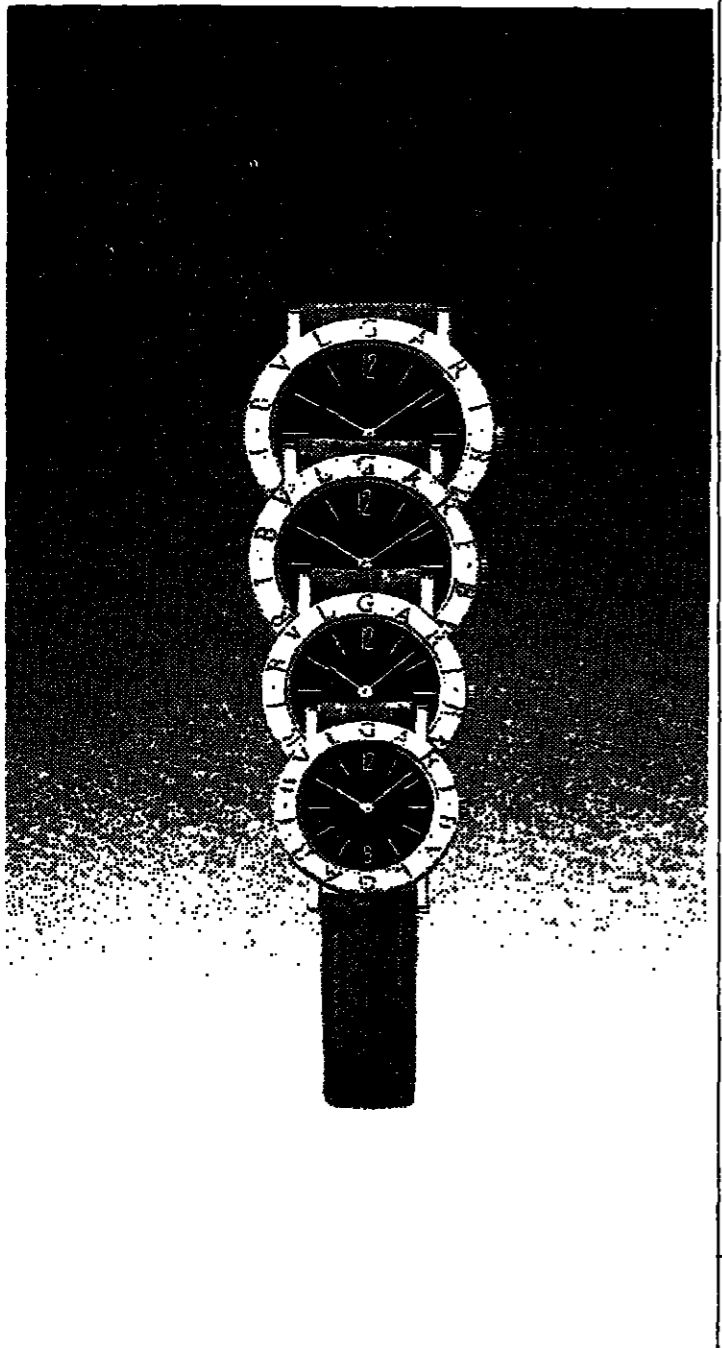
Failure to meet requirements of the program would make a person ineligible for food stamps for up to six months. The 17-member committee adopted the plan without objection.

Under the work program, persons between the ages of 18 and 60 would be required to work without pay in public service jobs paying the minimum wage or higher for the number of hours each week

10 Indicted for Plot To Invade Dominica

NEW ORLEANS — Ten armed mercenaries aged from 21 to 41, six of them Ku Klux Klan members, have been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of plotting to invade the Caribbean island state of Dominica and return a former prime minister to power.

The arrests were made April 27 on the Louisiana coast as the men were apparently about to leave for Dominica. The indictment Thursday charged group leader Michael E. Ferdue, 32, of Houston, and nine companions with conspiracy to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles and replace it with one



BVLGARI
ROMA 10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI
NEW YORK HOTEL PIERRE
GENÈVE 86 RUE DU RHÔNE
MONTE CARLO AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS
PARIS HOTEL PLAZA-ATHÉNÉE

NEW YORK'S
HOTEL CARLYLE
MADISON AVENUE AT 76TH ST.,
NEW YORK 10022
CABLE: THE CARLYLE NEW YORK
TELEX: 620692

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
EST. 1911
5 Rue Daunou, PARIS
Just left the taxi driver
"Sunk rock dose noo!"

Handwritten signature: J.K. [unclear]

مكثان النهر

Democratic Coalition Appears Shattered

Reagan Budget Victory in House Has Congressmen Bickering

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — From the Democratic Party's point of view, the significance of the defeat on a resolution in the House is simple. In the first round of the vote, President Reagan's budget was approved by the House. The only part of the budget that the Democrats opposed was the tax-cut portion of the Reagan economic plan. The Democrats' opposition was a protest against the administration's budget, not the Democratic coalition.

and of what purported to be a powerful coalition of labor and liberal interest groups. But when the Republicans went to work, they rolled the Democrats with surprising ease.

The result, interviews with Democratic leaders and rank-and-file members indicate, is likely to be heightened criticism of the Democratic leadership, greater recommitment to liberal and conservative wings of the party and a fraying of political ties between elected Democrats and the interest groups that have supported them.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Democratic leadership, greater recommitment to liberal and conservative wings of the party and a fraying of political ties between elected Democrats and the interest groups that have supported them. While some House Democrats profess to believe this was a one-time loss that could be reversed when the tax-cut portions of the Reagan economic plan come to a vote — or even when specific budget reductions reach the floor — more appear to believe that Mr. Reagan will remain in the ascendancy unless and until his economic policies are proved a failure.

mented, frustrated and — in many cases — politically frightened. Rep. Leon E. Panetta, a California Democrat and Budget Committee member, was telling a story in the cloakroom that seemed to epitomize the mood. He was visited a few days before the vote by Ed Roberts, the California director of rehabilitation, seeking to save funds for his programs. "His arms and legs are paralyzed," Rep. Panetta said, "and he gets around in a motorized wheelchair, carrying a portable iron lung with him to assist his breathing."

"I was sympathizing with him, while trying to explain how frustrating it was in this atmosphere to try to save the kind of programs he was running. But he stopped me cold. He said, 'You don't have to explain. I've seen a lot of congressmen that are more paralyzed than I am.'"

How the Democrats got paralyzed and then pulverized on the budget issue has been a matter of mending and agonized discussion in the cloakroom. The starting point for everyone is Mr. Reagan's popularity — and his effective exploitation of that popularity in

selling the program to the public and to individual members of Congress.

"He's a winner and he's a hero," said the House Democratic whip, Rep. Thomas S. Foley of Washington. "And the American people like both. The feeling is that his program deserves a chance."

Ray Denison, chief lobbyist for the AFL-CIO, which led the lobbying efforts against Mr. Reagan's budget cuts, said of the congressmen, "It's almost a metaphysical thing that's gripped these people — a feeling they should do something even if it's wrong."

Nonetheless, there is an abundance of rank-and-file criticism of the leadership performance on this issue. Questions have been raised about why the first full discussion of the Jones budget was not held in the Democratic caucus until three days ago — long after Mr. Reagan had nailed down the Democratic defectors.

"The truth of the matter is that Tip [O'Neill] and our guys got outworked and outlasted on this one," said a senior Democrat normally supportive of Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. There was no concealing the bitterness between the two wings of the party as the final vote neared. Liberals complained about the refusal of the leadership to offer them even a roll-call vote on which to record their opposition to a big increase in defense spending, and were further humiliated when their own amendments to shift money from defense to social programs drew only 69 and 119 votes.

A member of the leadership said scathingly, "The liberals have been asking for this. Reagan is the product of a decade of growing concern about the cost and efficiency of a lot of programs and regulations and about the neglect of the military balance in the world. The Democratic Party has given greater weight to the liberal wing than its numbers deserved, and groups that held the party's conscience — women and minorities — have vetoed rational moves to adjust our policy. Well, that veto is over."

Rep. Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona, had another view. "I think a year from now, when it's obvious the medicine isn't working, interest rates are up, the economy is sluggish and energy prices are rising again, Reagan will be about where [Jimmy] Carter was," he said.

Waiting for calamity is about the best the Democrats can find to cheer themselves these days.



GIFT FOR ARCHBISHOP — The Most Rev. Robert Runcie, archbishop of Canterbury, shows off a Berkshire hog given to him during a trip to Ames, Iowa. Mr. Runcie, who raises hogs as a hobby, earlier toured a large hog farm.

House Panel Votes to Halt U.S. Breeder Reactor Plan

By Robert D. Hershey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A House committee has dealt a major blow to the administration's plans to make greater use of nuclear energy by voting to "de-authorize" the Clinch River breeder reactor and to spend \$20 million to terminate it.

About \$1 billion has already been sunk in design and other work for the long-delayed facility, which is to be built at Oak Ridge, Tenn., beginning probably in 1982. The aim is to demonstrate breeder technology, in which more fuel is produced than is consumed.

The Clinch River project has been fiercely debated, with supporters maintaining it opens up an important new energy source for the United States while opponents have argued it is an expensive, outmoded "white elephant."

"I've never seen any issue that was so intensely lobbied," said Rep. Howard E. Wolpe, a second-term Michigan Democrat who was among the leading opponents of the administration's request to spend \$254 million for the project in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Reversal of Stand
Although an effort to reverse the decision is almost certain to be made when the issue reaches the House floor, those opposed to building the Clinch River facility noted that Thursday's decision by the Science and Technology Committee represents a reversal of its long-standing support.

Congress appropriated about \$180 million a year to keep design work going during the Carter administration even though former President Jimmy Carter ordered in 1977 that the United States halt reprocessing of nuclear material for fear that this could lead to proliferation of plutonium that could be used for nuclear weapons.

Opponents said that Thursday's vote represented a major shift of sentiment away from nuclear power. The main impetus came from freshman Rep. Claudine Schneider, a Rhode Island Republican. The vote Thursday morning for Rep. Schneider's amendment to kill the Clinch River project was even closer than the reported 22-18.

In an apparent attempt to prevent the de-authorization measure from passing, Rep. Robert A. Young, Democrat of Missouri, voted for it in hopes that by doing so he could call for reconsideration. Under House rules only those on the winning side can make such a request.

After the lunch break, which became a period of frantic maneuvering on both sides, the issue was reopened and was settled only after

a second vote. This carried 20-19, with Rep. Young voting against the amendment.

A spokesman for the American Nuclear Energy Council called the outcome an important setback and attributed it to "some very big misconceptions up there."

During the debate, those in favor of killing the Clinch River project have often cited the opposition of a former congressman, David A. Stockman, now director of the Office of Management and Budget. While he was in Congress, Mr. Stockman called the project uneconomic. Recently he has had little to say on the subject.

The expense of ending the project, which is supposed to cost \$3 billion if completed, is variously estimated at between \$200 million and \$1.8 billion. Hearings on this are to begin Monday.

Pakistan Gets Offer Of Soviet A-Plants

KARACHI, Pakistan — The Soviet Union is ready to supply Pakistan with nuclear power plants on the same terms it has set with other countries, according to the Soviet ambassador, Vitaly S. Smirnov. He told the Pakistani news agency Thursday that Moscow had offered assistance in the development of nuclear and other power and the exploration of potential oil and gas sites.

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Conservatives Regain Local Council Control Strong Election Comeback in Britain

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

Conservative Party leaders, who were defeated in Thursday's election, said they would not be surprised if they regained control of a decision, however small.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization nuclear forces. Mr. Thatcher said he would not be surprised if they regained control of a decision, however small.

Conservative Party took control of local councils in England, Scotland and Wales. The party now controls the councils in all of its most populous areas.

London Results
Results were interpreted as a sign of Mrs. Thatcher's economic policies, particularly in the areas of unemployment and housing.

Labour Party gained 32 seats for Greater Manchester, for example, but lost 10 seats in other areas.

Labour Party, which had 29 seats to 199, failed to materialize. The Conservatives did far better in London, where a Labour Party, which had 29 seats to 199, failed to materialize.

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left. The Social Democrats endorsed no candidates, although almost 100 persons describing themselves as Social Democrats were on various ballots.

Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, conceded earlier this week that the main reason he expected his party to do well "is not our rising popularity but the profound unpopularity of the government, especially outside of London."

But it was the symbolic rather than the practical effect of the voting that drew widespread attention here. Normally, political opinion is gauged in Britain through by-elections caused when a member of Parliament resigns or dies. But there have been few of these since Mrs. Thatcher moved into 10 Downing Street and began her campaign to try to encourage free enterprise and initiative.

The last elections for the councils took place in 1977, during the term of an unpopular Labour government headed by Prime Minister James Callaghan. The Labour Party was swept from office in London, Greater Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and Leeds — all areas of traditional Labour power. The party held on in only two metropolitan areas, Sheffield and Newcastle, and four authorities in less populous regions.

In those elections, more than 905 Labour council seats were lost.

This year the roles were reversed, with the Conservative Party forced to struggle under the burden of reduced industrial activity, high interest rates and unemployment of more than 2.5 million, a postwar record. Even before the polls closed, the Conservatives were resigned to a bad showing, and their spokesmen had begun to argue that the results would represent simply a normal swing of the pendulum.

Almost complete results gave Labour 445 council seats previously held by the Conservatives, United Press International reported. The Conservatives lost 511 seats they previously held. The Liberals made 128 gains.

"There will be no change in the government's policies," Lord Thomson of the Conservative Party chairman, said. "This election offers no clues to the outcome of the next general election," a Cabinet member said several days ago.

But the Labour Party and most independent political analysts considered the balloting an intriguing, if obviously imperfect, referendum on Mrs. Thatcher's first two years in office. Many believe that the Conservatives will be turned out if she cannot reverse the course of the economy in the three years before she is obliged to call a general election.

The voting offered no real clue to the standing of the Social Democratic Party, formed this spring by disillusioned Labour members of Parliament who asserted that their old party had moved too far to the

London Arsonist Gets Life Term for Deaths

LONDON — A 42-year-old drug addict, John Thompson, has received a life sentence for starting a fire in a crowded Soho bar in which 37 persons died last Aug. 16. Some of the charred bodies were not identifiable.

The court was told that Mr. Thompson bought a gallon of gasoline after an argument over the price of a drink, poured the gasoline through a mail slot and threw in a lit match.

Libya Denies U.S. Charge That It Backs Terrorists

TRIPOLI, Libya — Libya has responded to the expulsion of its diplomats from the United States with a denial that it supports international terrorism, the Libyan news agency JANA reported.

President Reagan on Wednesday ordered all Libyan diplomats and their families sent home. The State Department said Libyan "provocations and misconduct, including support for international terrorism," prompted the order.

Chief Confirmed For Peace Corps

WASHINGTON — The Senate has confirmed Loretta M. Ruppe, 45, as the new head of the Peace Corps. Mrs. Ruppe, who helped manage President Reagan's campaign in Michigan last year, was described by the White House as having spent most of her life in volunteer work. Her husband Philip is a former congressman from Michigan.

Also confirmed by the Senate Thursday was Thomas Panken as head of Action — the agency that oversees all federal volunteer agencies, including the Peace Corps — despite concerns that his background in military intelligence might hurt the Peace Corps' reputation overseas.

Mr. Panken, 37, is a Dallas lawyer who served as a lieutenant in Army intelligence in Vietnam from 1967 to 1969. Senate critics refrained from opposing him, saying they had received assurances that legislation would be adopted to separate the Peace Corps from Action. The agency's name is an acronym for Accepting Challenges of Today in Our New World.

Ex-Presidents Support Campaign To Shift U.S. Voting to Sundays

WASHINGTON — Former Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter support the idea of switching presidential elections from Tuesday to Sunday to improve turnout. Their views are contained in letters for presentation to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee by Rep. Mario Biaggi.

The New York Democrat has sponsored a House bill to institute Sunday voting and have polling places across the country close simultaneously. The aim is to increase voter participation — last year's 53.95 percent was the lowest for a presidential election in 32 years — and halt media projections while polls in the West are still open.

The Senate committee is considering bills by Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, a California Republican, that would establish uniform poll closing times, prohibit the release of results until all polls close, and change Election Day to Sunday. Another proposal has been to declare a national holiday on the

Libya Warring

The Libyan statement did not announce any reprisals against the United States for its decision to expel the diplomats. But it said that if the United States took further hostile actions, Libya would adopt positions "capable of confronting this policy."

However, the head of the Libyan mission in Washington warned in an interview published Thursday that Tripoli may halt oil supplies to the United States or close the U.S. Embassy in Libya to retaliate for the expulsion.

The newspaper Al Wahda of the Gulf emirate of Abu Dhabi quoted Ali Elhondri, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Washington, as saying "a cutoff of oil is only one of various weapons that can be used to confront the United States or other powers." His comments to Al Wahda were carried by the Qatari news agency, monitored in Cairo.

"The shutting down of the American Embassy in Tripoli is also a possibility," Mr. Ali Elhondri was quoted as saying. The diplomat insisted that the United States has more interests in Libya than Libyan interests in the United States, which obtains 10 percent of its imported oil from Libya.

American officials in Washington have said they expect no cutoff of oil supplies from Libya. Libya has said repeatedly that it supports "national liberation movements" but not terrorists.

Oil and Money Conference. London, Sept. 28-29.

The second annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties," will take place September 28 and 29 in London. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Saudi Arabia, will head a list of distinguished speakers from industry and government around the world. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the supply-demand outlook, financing oil production, the impact of politics on future oil policies, alternative energy resources and related issues. For further information, please contact the International Herald Tribune, Conference Dept., 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Reagan's Gift to Big Auto

President Reagan, being a champion of the free market and foe of inflation, only "volunteered" to inform the Japanese of the sad plight of the U.S. auto industry. And now the Japanese have responded by "volunteering" to limit their U.S. sales to 1.68 million cars in 1981 — about 200,000 fewer than they might have sold. All that remains is for the U.S. consumers to volunteer to pay \$1 billion more for all the cars they buy this year.

It could have been so much worse, say administration officials. The long depression in the U.S. auto industry has pushed American Motors, Chrysler, Ford and the city of Detroit well down the road toward financial collapse. Congress, it is said, would never permit Japanese auto plants to work overtime at the expense of 200,000 furloughed U.S. auto workers. The only alternative to these "mild and temporary" restraints on Japanese sales, the Reagan team contends, was a tough congressional quota, which might even have become permanent.

The president's apologists may be right, although they seem to forget that their man can veto acts of Congress. But that cannot justify the way Mr. Reagan went about this bit of market-rigging. What is most upsetting about the deal is not the restraint on imports

as such but the president's refusal to ask anything in return from the U.S. auto industry.

Many factors contributed to the decline of the car companies, and no one really knows what weight to assign to each. Government regulation played a part, as did uncertain gasoline supplies, poor workmanship, high labor costs and managerial error.

But hardly anyone disagrees about the most promising path to recovery: Obsolete designs must be scrapped, inefficient facilities have to be closed, and labor contracts need to be renegotiated to lower wage costs and raise productivity.

Mr. Reagan need not have involved the federal government in the details of such rationalization. But he could have pressed the auto workers and their employers for reform, exchanging his administration's help for the industry's sacrifices. Instead, the president, clung to a peculiar theory of government. The principles of a free market, it seems, countenance intervention against foreign competitors but not even a gesture of interference in the industry's internal struggles. It is a good example of driving a principle clear off the road.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Libyan Decision

Kicking out those of Libya's diplomats who hadn't been expelled before doesn't resolve all of the U.S. complaints against Col. Moamer Qadhafi. But it does say something. It says that the United States will not grant the usual diplomatic amenities to nations that breach so egregiously the norms of international behavior. The new expulsion order, for instance, is tied to the attempted assassination, in Colorado last October, of a Libyan dissident; he was shot twice in the face. Eight or so Libyan dissidents in Europe have actually been killed. With his oil billions and his Soviet patronage, Col. Qadhafi has conducted a practically nonstop run of coups, revolutions and acts of terrorism. He has been a prime international vandal for years.

It is suggested that the Reagan administration is taking a risk in expelling the Libyans since the United States buys huge quantities of oil from Libya and 2,000 Americans work in Libya. Yes, there is a risk. But was it not a risk to allow Libyan diplomats to stay here after acts of terrorism had been committed and after Libyans had burned down the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli and made it impossible for U.S. diplomats to stay there? Did not

such "understanding" carry its own seeds of danger for U.S. interests in Libya, and perhaps elsewhere? As for U.S. interests in Libya, Col. Qadhafi is not practicing charity in selling oil to U.S. companies and allowing in 2,000 company employees. In return, he gets cash and kind: \$12 billion a year and places for 4,000 Libyan students at colleges in the United States. He has interests, too.

The truly worrisome part of the whole U.S.-Libyan relationship is that the United States still does so little to reduce its dependence on Libya's oil. It can be argued that the United States, by its oil fees, is the single largest financier, one time removed, of Libya's global depredations. In the dozen years of Col. Qadhafi's dictatorship, while Europeans have reduced or eliminated their oil imports from Libya, the United States has increased its imports by a factor of three. Jimmy Carter seemed often to be up on tippy-toes on this score, as though he were determined not to offend Col. Qadhafi. President Reagan is ready to deal more at arm's length. Oil dependence keeps him from cutting Libya off.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Unluckiest Cubans

The story sounds like Dickens, rewritten by Kafka and updated by Joseph Heller:

"The exhausted Cuban refugee confronts a stern immigration official who asks, 'Have you ever been in prison?' He has, briefly, for a bit of black marketeering frowned upon by Fidel Castro. In Cuba he would lie about it, but this is the United States. So he tells the truth, and is hustled off to a penitentiary. He is 'excludable.'"

Eventually he gets a hearing, but it doesn't go well. He lacks court records and witnesses, yet the burden is on him to prove that he is not a dangerous criminal. As it sinks in that he might remain locked up indefinitely, he wonders if it wouldn't be better to return to Cuba, to take his chances. But the Cubans won't hear of it.

Finally outrage takes over. What about the wonderful U.S. Constitution? Ah, that only applies to people who are in the United States. Because he is "excludable," at least legally, he is not yet "in" the United States.

But of course this "Joseph K." and 1,800 other Cuban emigres who are being held as excludables are most decidedly in the United States. Some have serious criminal records and would pose a danger if set free. But

many appear to have only slightly blemished records. No one knows for sure. The immigration laws, however, do not entitle them to the presumption of innocence, and so the doubt works against them. The situation so disturbed a federal judge in Kansas that he ordered the release of a 48-year-old Cuban inmate in whom he recognized no "threat to public safety." The man remains in prison pending appeal.

The Carter administration undertook a two-part program for dealing with such Cuban prisoners. It proposed a review panel that would assess each case and release those judged not dangerous. At the same time, it started quiet negotiations with Cuba to arrange the return of truly "undesirable" criminals. Before any deal could be nailed down, President Reagan assumed office and suspended the talks until there had been a wider review of refugee and immigration policy.

May that review, soon to be completed, give these unluckiest Cubans some reason for hope. When there is little recourse in law, a year is too long to spend in a maximum-security prison — for administrative reasons.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Advice to Suzuki

As Premier Zenko Suzuki conducts his visit in the United States, let's consider what sort of Japanese-U.S. talks would be mutually beneficial and significant.

Japan and the United States share the same values in many areas and are on the closest terms politically, economically and culturally. It is very good that the leaders of these two countries seek to reach an understanding and strengthen solidarity and cooperation.

First of all, Mr. Suzuki should draw attention to the fact that the Reagan administration is placing too much stress on East-West relations. The Soviet Union's foreign posture, as shown in Afghanistan, is clearly one cause of international tension. However, the nature of the current crisis is not such that it

will be resolved by the West's adopting a united, tough policy against the Russians.

The maintenance of detente remains the mainstream policy among the Western European countries, and quite a few of the nations of Central and South America are wary of the U.S. posture of meeting force with force. Speaking as a "peace-loving nation," Japan must at least stress the need for arms reduction at the summit.

In Washington today, the government is preoccupied with expanding the West's military power. One can expect Japan to be strongly requested to put more into its independent defense effort. Yet, Japan's defense policy should be decided on by the Japanese people themselves, based on their own world view and a national consensus. The Japanese-U.S. talks are not the occasion for making specific commitments on defense.

—From the *Asahi Shimbun* (Tokyo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

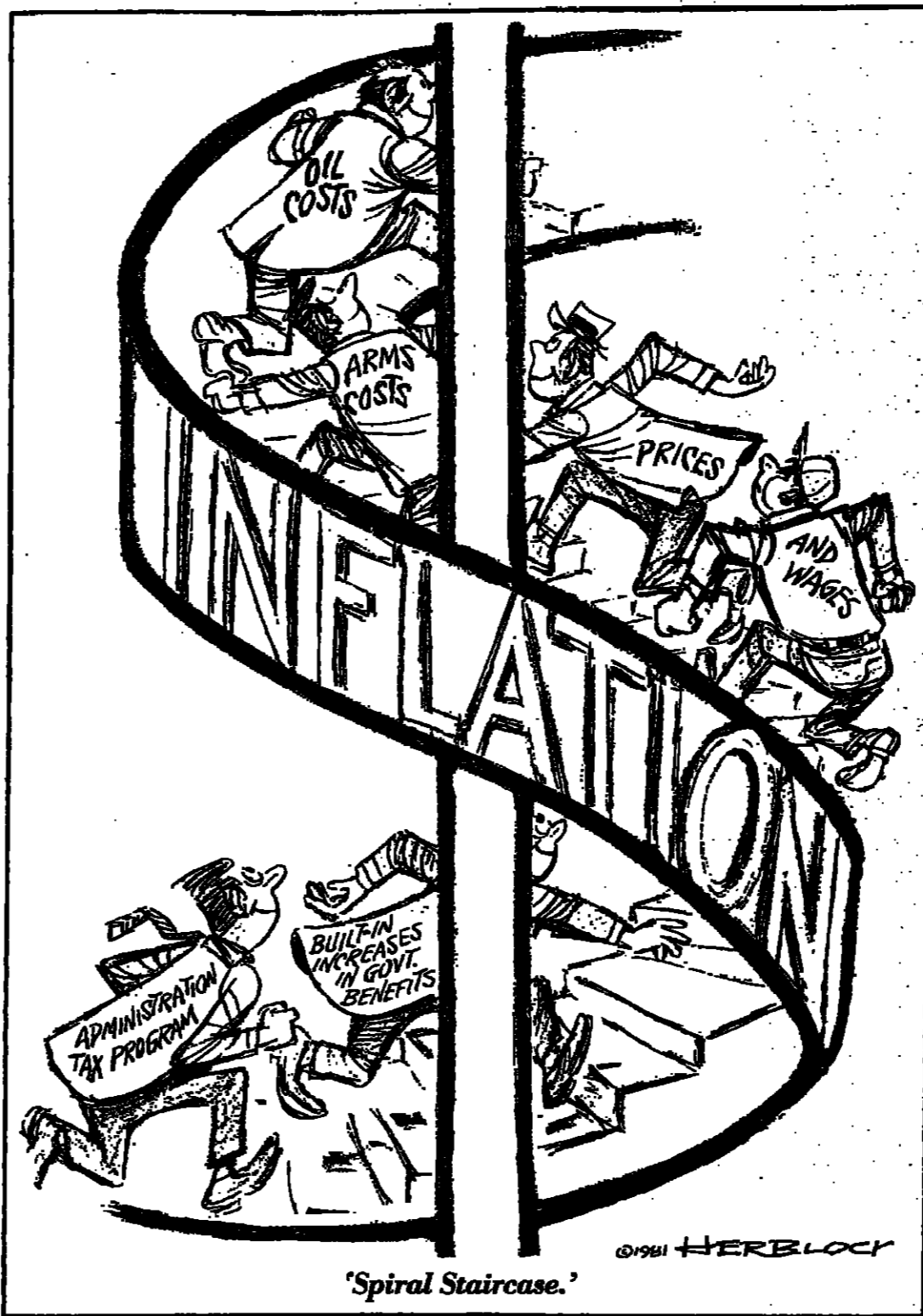
May 9, 1906

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe — Late yesterday the city was still in the hands of the rioters. Several more private houses were looted. The white population began to fly to the country. No business was done in the market, the terror-stricken stallholders not daring to come with provisions. Three political parties are struggling for supremacy, the Radicals, the Socialists and a party made up principally of manufacturers holding reactionary views. The remedy lies in the suppression pure and simple of universal suffrage in Guadeloupe, where it is a synonym for anarchy.

Fifty Years Ago

May 9, 1931

PARIS — Within five days of the election for the presidency of the republic, for which his name is prominently before the public as a candidate, Aristide Briand, the French foreign minister, fought for five hours in the Chamber of Deputies last night the biggest parliamentary battle of his career. Mr. Briand strove to vindicate the peace policy that he has followed almost unintermittently during the last seven years, and to calm the fears and anxieties that have found expression in every section of French public opinion recently on the Anschluss attempt at union by Germany and Austria. Mr. Herriot, the radi-



Reagan: A Nervous Wall Street

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Fifty-two years after the Wall Street crash signaled the approaching end of the last lengthy era of Republican rule, the hard-eyed money guys are emerging again as the spoilers of the GOP's dreams. The vote of no-confidence in President Reagan's economic program reflected in the nervous bond market and the run-up in interest rates clouds what would otherwise be halcyon days for the president and his party.

When the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives approved the Reagan-endorsed budget resolution for fiscal 1982 in preference to that recommended by its own Budget Committee, it signaled the president's dominance of public opinion and the political arena. Over and over, defunct Democrats explained their vote by saying their constituents want to "give Reagan's program a chance."

Series of Polls

A series of polls showed the Republican Party had supplanted the Democrats as the party voters believed most likely to make the country prosperous. And largely as a result of that belief, the polls showed Republicans making significant strides toward erasing the Democrats' half-century-old status as the political home of most Americans.

An April Gallup Poll showed Republicans with a 13-point lead over the Democrats as the "party of prosperity," reversing the 14-point advantage the Democrats had held in that measure as recently as 1978. An April poll by CBS News and The New York Times showed that the number of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents was only 8 percent smaller than the number of self-identified Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents. As recently as 15 months ago, the same poll had shown the Democrats with a 20-point lead.

What all this suggests is that a long-term political realignment that could make the Republican Party once again the majority party in the United States — a possibility that seemed no more than a gleam in the eye of some conservative dreamers last summer — is within the range of achievement today.

High-Risk Gamble

But — and it is a huge "but" — all this rests on the Reagan economic program achieving its advertised results of reducing inflation and stimulating job-creating investment. That program, keyed to a gradual but sustained effort to slow the rate of federal spending and the growth of the money supply, while making deep cumulative cuts in tax-rates for the next three years, has been portrayed by its critics as a high-risk gamble ever since it was first unveiled.

The nickname George Bush gave it in his primary campaign against Mr. Reagan — voodoo economics — has stuck, much to Mr. Bush's present embarrassment. But it was not until the last two weeks — when it became clear that Mr. Reagan was likely to be able to push most of the program through Congress — that the extent of the financial community's skepticism became evident.

Two weeks ago, Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers (perhaps the most influential financial analyst on Wall Street) came down to Washington to warn that the com-

exceeding the programmed reductions in domestic spending — would add "exceedingly expansionary" forces to an already inflationary economy. He predicted higher interest rates and a return to double-digit inflation unless the tax cut were reduced in size and duration and the budget balanced by 1982 — two years before Mr. Reagan projects that happening.

Rates Jump

While the public and Congress were heeding Mr. Reagan's optimistic words in his speech five days later, Wall Street was listening to Mr. Kaufman and other like-minded analysts. Interest rates jumped, the bond market slumped and nervousness pervaded the markets.

On the morning of the day Mr. Reagan won his budget fight in the House, the Wall Street Journal — the most powerful journalistic advocate of Mr. Reagan's economic program — led the paper with a story reporting that the "real chaos in the financial markets" was explainable even in the eyes of some administration officials only as "a lack of confidence in the president's program."

Optimistic

Budget director David Stockman told The Washington Post he was revising his own optimistic predictions that interest rates would soon come down. And Treasury Secretary Donald Regan conceded that rising interest rates would swell the federal deficit to the \$60-billion range.

The situation is an ominous one for the administration, because the whole Reagan economic program rests ultimately on an act of faith. The prospect of budget and tax reductions is supposed to trigger an unprecedented surge of investment. Without that surge, the promised gains in productivity and jobs will not occur, and the Treasury will not see the revenues that are supposed to balance the budget at permanently lower tax rates.

Pragmatist

Most of the men who have served in the presidency since economics proclaimed itself a science have learned to be skeptical of their economic advisers. Franklin

D. Roosevelt, who is in so many ways a model for Mr. Reagan, took a wholly pragmatic view, experimenting with a variety of programs to combat the Depression that fit no consistent economic theory.

Never in the modern era have a president and a party bet as much on a single economic theory as Mr. Reagan and the Republicans have bet on the belief that supply-side economics is right.

The fact that much of Wall Street is betting against them is awfully disquieting news.

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In El Salvador, Nooseprint

By Jorge Pinto

NEW YORK — Since January, I have been living in Mexico City as an exile. I was forced to leave El Salvador by the junta of Jose Napoleón Duarte. My presence abroad is a testimony to the nature of the government that rules my country.

My crime was to run a newspaper, *El Independiente*, of which I was editor and publisher, was the only remaining independent voice in El Salvador. It had links to no political faction, seeking simply to serve the journalistic role of being a forum for all voices among the Salvadoran people. That, however, was more than the authorities could tolerate. On Jan. 16, 1981, army troops arrived in tanks and armored trucks at the offices of my paper in San Salvador, looking for me. They also went to my home and threatened my wife and three-year-old son. On Jan. 18, the troops arrived again and smashed the paper's equipment. I was fortunate enough to make it with my family to the Mexican Embassy, where I was granted political asylum.

That attack was but the last of a series directed at my paper over the previous year as it tried to inform Salvadorans of the terrible events that had overtaken their country.

In January, 1980, *El Independiente's* offices were bombed. In April, an office boy standing in the front entrance was killed in a machine-gun attack. On June 27,

armed men arrived at the printing shop and gave the 40 workers there one minute to leave before they placed dynamite under the press and destroyed it. Two days later, my car was sprayed with machine-gun fire, packing it with 37 bullet holes. Two other such attacks were made on my life.

In shutting down *El Independiente*, the Duarte junta succeeded in extinguishing the expression of any dissident opinion. The only other paper that had refused to practice self-censorship, *La Cruzada del Pueblo*, closed down last summer after its managing editor and a photographer were abducted from a downtown coffee shop; their bodies were found the next day, hacked to pieces by machetes.

The newspaper and radio station of the Roman Catholic Church also have been forced to close after numerous attacks. These attacks on the news media were not made by so-called death squads operating independently of the military. My country is small and its capital is small. Everyone knows everyone else. Those 40 workers had no doubt that those placing the dynamite were members of the armed forces.

I myself do not believe in the existence of any death squads. They are nothing more nor less than the military itself. The regime presents itself as a supporter of free elections. Elections, of course, require a dialogue, which in turn requires freedom of expression. This is what I was attempting to carry out with my newspaper. But how can a dialogue be sustained if those participating in it are assassinated? If a newspaper like *El Independiente* is assassinated?

That such murders take place should come as no surprise to those familiar with Salvadoran history. For 50 years, the Salvadoran people have known only a prolonged military dictatorship — a long despotic night.

Only in 1931, when Arturo Araujo took office, has a president chosen through free elections been

allowed to serve, but he got only eight months before overthrow in a military. Fraudulent elections and have been the history of my try ever since.

Father Jailed

For the last 90 years, my father has been active in Salvadoran nationalism, working to bring democracy to the country. My grandfather, Miguel Pinto, led the newspaper *El Siglo XX* (Twenty-first Century) in 1890. My father, Jorge Pinto Sr., was in 1944 for his editorial opposition to the military government a time and was wounded by national police while in his cell. He lived to found *El Independiente* in 1955.

I was the editor of the paper the start, doing my best to live despite three prior exiles on which the military forced close down. Now it has closed a fourth time, and equally determined to return Salvador and resume public again. I want to continue my father's tradition by fighting this toxicity that is murdering the people of my country.

Jorge Pinto, former editor of *El Independiente* in San Salvador, is visiting the U.S. This article was translated from the Spanish, by Michael J. King for The New York Times.

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed and with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed bearing the writer's complete address. The *Herald Tribune* cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

Roquefort Principle In the French Vote

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — France's campaign for presidential elections this Sunday has turned into a suspense story, a good deal more exciting than most people supposed earlier this year.

But it has revealed two dismal facts. One is that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has provoked a disaster among his previous electorate that reaches a great deal more broadly and deeply than he imagined. So he has abandoned his air of regal serenity and he is running breathlessly now, as though he were the challenger, with vague promises that he will change himself and bring government closer to the people.

His pledge that he would make the regime "more human" in a second term, for whatever it's worth, is in effect an acknowledgment that even if he manages re-election he will still face a widely disaffected and disgruntled country.

A Little More

The second fact underlined by the campaign, closely linked to the first, is that the Fifth Republic has come to function on what might be called the Roquefort Principle. The cheese-makers used to run a TV ad showing a rosy-cheeked boy begging his mother for "a little more Roquefort" to finish up his bread, and right afterward with gusto for "a little more bread to finish up his Roquefort." They never do come out even.

That is now Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's major argument. The voters must send him back to the Elysee for another seven-year term, he says, because opposition Socialist candidate Francois Mitterrand can't possibly command a majority in the legislature without succumbing to the Communists. Even with their grudging support, it would be difficult. So an upset would ensure a regime of "utter mess and disorder," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing declares.

The National Assembly was elected in 1978. If he wins, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing says, he will spare the voters another trek to the polls until 1983, when his maximum five-year term expires. Then, obviously, the government would run the legislative campaign on the same argument that a change of control would bring chaos.

Some French commentators have begun to ask in print whether this system can ever permit an orderly transfer of power.

Needs Communists

Mr. Mitterrand, if he wins, would dissolve the Assembly and call new elections before summer, in an attempt to move the legislature to his side. He would have to use the same appeal for one more serving to make things come out even.

At this point, he does need Communist voters on the presiden-

tial ballot so he doesn't rebut Giscard d'Estaing's charges of civic inactivity. The hidden question is whether the Communist record drop to only 15 percent the vote in the first presidential round would be confirmed or lowered further in an early legislative election. If so, the possibility of other more centrist coalitions would be opened, including the possibility of a "grand coalition" party dedicated to personal support.

France's current constitution was tailored by its first president, Charles de Gaulle, to his tastes and dimensions, and no other. As it has worked so far, it has concentrated power in the hands of the president to the extent where the Assembly is a stamp unless it proclaims open mutiny and ousts the government.

Concessions

In that case, the president has to make drastic concessions and share leadership or, after more try for a docile legislature, face political paralysis and a national crisis.

The essential issue was dealt in a bit of dialogue in the specialist newspaper *Le Matin* quoted an anonymous underling saying "but you are a me to bet on the unknown Mitterrand." And the editor's answer was, "yes, but with Giscard there isn't even a bet, just what you've known too long."

There are intense inner struggles within each side, but the Fifth Republic in the form it has developed is itself strained now. Though campaign hasn't addressed the fact directly, the crucial ground is whether the Roquefort Principle permits moderate, democratic change in France.

Use of Fear

For reasons of campaign strategy against Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the use of fear as well as the strength of unpublished opinion is showing him decisively in the polls until 1983, when his maximum five-year term expires. Then, obviously, the government would run the legislative campaign on the same argument that a change of control would bring chaos.

It really isn't likely that the Mitterrand victory would bring a radical "change in society" as the Communists used to urge and the cardinals still warn against. The most sure way would be a new legislature, a redistribution of the powers, a redistribution of the powers, a redistribution of the powers.

If Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is re-elected, it will be because that's what the majority now wants. The main clue up for decision is far less a matter of policies than of the way the public functions and the fourty system it has developed.

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July 1981

Effort to Free French

By Flora Lewis... campaign for elections... more exciting... proposed carrier... two dismal... abandoned his... as though... change human... would make... in a sec... knowledge... disaffection... More... finished by... the public... might be... Principle... to run a... checked by... a little... forward with... bread to... "They... the voters... the Elise... Mitterrand... a majority... Even with... it would be... would ensure... of Estang de... Assembly... he wins... her trek to... his aspira... present would... change of... the... permit... Noose... Pinto... the prime... before the... no delay... with... attacks...

Key Feels Political Stirrings
Generals Relax Ban Slightly

Gen. Kanan Evren, leader of the junta and head of state, has repeatedly asked for "understanding" abroad and stressed that European countries could help speed the democratic process. Turkish authorities have opened the doors to European and other delegations seeking information on the regime, its actions and plans. This has, in effect, led to a timid revival of political life. Turkey is keen on remaining in the European family, and the Ankara leadership has gone out of its way to provide explanations of its activities and intentions to visitors, who have been allowed to consult not only with officials but also with former political leaders — in fact, with everyone except political prisoners, which is against the law. There have been so many foreign visitors that Turkey's generals are said to be impatient over demands on their time. In speeches during maneuvers last month, Gen. Evren showed irritation with "some foreign organizations and delegations" that had come to ask about torture and demand a schedule for restoration of democracy. He said the military rulers never approved of torture, and he reproached foreign organizations for keeping silent when 20 to 30 Turks were losing their lives daily in political terrorism before the coup. "We have presented a program and said that we would return to the democratic system within that program," Gen. Evren stressed, without giving a schedule. "We are now moving toward this system step by step, and we are making progress."

NEWS ANALYSIS

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Nepalese Cite Astrologer
Urge Citizens to Vote

Press International
KATHMANDU, Nepal — Nepal's government has turned to an astrologer to persuade the nation's voters to participate in the country's first general election since 1979. The astrologer, a Hindu priest, has been asked to predict the outcome of the election. He has urged voters to go to the polls, saying that the election will be a success. The government has been accused of repression and corruption. The astrologer's predictions are based on the stars and planets. He has said that the election will be held in a peaceful atmosphere. The government has been accused of repression and corruption. The astrologer's predictions are based on the stars and planets. He has said that the election will be held in a peaceful atmosphere. The government has been accused of repression and corruption. The astrologer's predictions are based on the stars and planets. He has said that the election will be held in a peaceful atmosphere.

Gandhi Cleared
Of Past Charges

NEW DELHI — The Indian Parliament has cleared Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of past charges of abuse of power by rescinding a resolution that expelled her from the legislature in 1978. The opposition Janata and Communist parties boycotted the parliamentary session in protest, allowing Mrs. Gandhi's supporters to pass the measure by acclamation Thursday. A spokesman for Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress Party said the Parliament "removed a stigma in the public life of the prime minister."

Russia Unveils
Monument to
Executed Spy

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has built a monument to executed World War II spy Richard Sorge, the first time such a public honor has been bestowed on a Soviet agent. The monument was unveiled at a ceremony Friday to mark the 36th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. The monument is a tall, slender column topped with a star. It stands in a park in Moscow. The unveiling ceremony was attended by thousands of people. The monument is a tribute to the heroism of Richard Sorge, who risked his life to help the Allies during the war.

Air Marshal Vladimir Sudets, 77,
Soviet War Hero, Dies in Moscow

MOSCOW — Air Marshal Vladimir A. Sudets, 77, a World War II hero, has died here after a long illness, Tass reported. His obituary, signed by President Leonid I. Brezhnev and other Communist Party and government leaders, was published Thursday. It did not say when he died. Marshal Sudets was born in the Ukrainian town of Dnepropetrovsk, not far from Mr. Brezhnev's birthplace, Dneprodzrzhinsk. He was a pilot and flight commander during World War II, commander of Soviet strategic air forces from 1955 to 1962, and deputy minister of defense and commander of anti-aircraft defense forces from 1962 to 1966.

4 Slain in Oregon Bar

SALEM, Ore. — A man walked into a crowded rock 'n' roll bar Thursday night and opened fire with a semiautomatic pistol, killing four persons and wounding at least 20 before he was wrestled to the ground by customers. The shooting occurred at a bar in Salem, Oregon. The police are investigating the case. The shooter is believed to be a local resident. The victims are in various stages of recovery. The police are looking for any witnesses who saw the shooting.

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LONDON MEETING — Chief Sam Bull, a Cree Indian, smokes a peace pipe with other Cree Indians outside the houses of Parliament in London. The Cree Indians oppose the repatriation of the Canadian constitution because of a prior Indian treaty made directly with the British crown. The Canadian government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has been trying to work out a plan for repatriating the constitution. The present constitution is the British North America Act of 1867 and all changes in it must be approved by London.

Panel Votes to Lift Argentina Arms Ban

WASHINGTON — With the administration defending Argentina against charges of anti-Semitism and human rights violations, a House committee has voted to lift the embargo on arms sales imposed on that country in 1978. The 20-15 vote Thursday by the House Foreign Affairs Committee was a major step toward opening the way for U.S. aid to Argentina, which has been off the list of recipients for many years. An attempt to ban U.S. military aid — but not arms sales — to Argentina may be made on Tuesday, when the panel meets again to finish work on the administration's \$6.6-billion foreign aid program for 1982.

Hard-Liners in Honduras
Seek War, Nicaragua Says

MANAGUA — The Sandinista government has accused military hard-liners in Honduras of trying to provoke a war with Nicaragua in an effort to overthrow the provisional Honduran president, Policarpo Paz Garcia, and cancel elections scheduled there for November. A Defense Ministry statement Thursday listed 120 "Honduran aggressions" in recent weeks against Nicaragua and said the Honduran government had ignored five official protest notes. It added that "some military circles in Honduras are planning a war against Nicaragua." The report said that Nicaraguan exiles loyal to the ousted Somoza regime, supported by Honduran Army troops, had made three raids into Nicaragua from Honduras in the past week. The Nicaraguan government statement said the aim of the attacks was to oust Gen. Paz and cancel the elections for the restoration of democratic rule after nine years of military government.

Border Closed

Honduran government officials had no immediate comment on the Nicaraguan accusations. The two countries closed their common border April 28, following an alleged attack by Sandinista soldiers on a Honduran border post, and blamed each other for further clashes. Troops on both sides of the border have been put on alert. Nicaraguan leaders accused the United States in the past week of provoking the attacks and sent Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the ruling junta, to seek support from Mexico. Meeting on Thursday with Mr. Ortega in Mexico City, President Jose Lopez Portillo offered Mexico's mediation in the escalating border conflict.

Rightist Weekly Banned

ISTANBUL (AP) — Military authorities here have banned distribution of a nationalist magazine, Yeni Sozcu, for violating the ban on political activity, military sources said Friday. The magazine is a weekly publication. It has been accused of spreading nationalist propaganda. The military authorities have said that the magazine's content is inflammatory and could lead to civil unrest. The magazine's distribution has been stopped in several cities in Turkey.

Melvin Zais

WASHINGTON (WP) — Melvin Zais, 64, a retired Army general who commanded a paratroop battalion in World War II, the 101st Airborne Division and the XXIV Corps in Vietnam, and the 3d Army in the United States, died of cancer Tuesday in Bensford, S.C. At the time of his retirement from the Army in 1976, he commanded Allied Land Forces in Southeastern Europe with headquarters at Izmir, Turkey.

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Hunger Strikes Increasing
As European Protest Form

PARIS — In cathedrals, in hospital rooms, in prison cells, more than 200 European youths are starving themselves in desperate attempts to focus attention on prison conditions, immigrant problems and separatist demands. There are hunger strikes reported in France, Northern Ireland, Spain, Italy and Turkey. The strikes pose serious moral questions for governments and physicians. A month ago in West Germany, an imprisoned member of the terrorist Red Army Faction died after a two-month hunger strike, despite medical intervention shortly before his death. Many of the current European hunger strikes began in the final days of Bobby Sands, the Irish Republican Army militant who died Tuesday on the 66th day of his fast. Several of the strikers have said Mr. Sands' death has given them the moral courage to continue.

State Security Court

There are three hunger strikes in France. In the central city of Bourges, six persons were on the 29th day of their hunger strike Friday. The four women and two men began their fast April 10 in a demand for amnesty for all French political prisoners and the suppression of the State Security Court, the legal branch that deals with terrorists. The six strikers, all from the Basque regions of Spain and France, began their action in the city's cathedral. Their deteriorating health had forced them all into the hospital by Monday. A supporter of their fast said, "They talk about how Britain is a fascist state and how Sands' death has given them moral courage. Medical evidence shows that a prolonged hunger strike forces the body to feed on itself, weakens the heart, causes permanent brain damage and leaves the body too weak to fight infection. Medical experts say that for some reason, however, hunger strikers are spared the pangs of hunger after about five days. "They are all in weak condition," a physician at the Bourges hospital said. "We are in a difficult position. Under French law, if a person refuses medical help, we are powerless. We cannot even feed them intravenously if they fall into comas and have previously stated they want no medical assistance."

Judge Approves
Suit Settlement
Against CIA, FBI

CHICAGO — A federal judge has approved a settlement in a 6-year-old suit against the CIA and FBI in which the agencies admitted illegal spying and agreed to halt the activity. The two agencies were defendants in a class-action suit filed by the Alliance to End Repression and the American Civil Liberties Union. The CIA and FBI had agreed in December to the settlement. Douglas Cassel, a lawyer for the ACLU, said the agreement, approved by U.S. District Judge Susan Getzendanner, would allow a federal judge to issue any orders necessary to ensure compliance with the pact. "For the first time in the country, there will be legally binding restrictions on FBI and CIA political spying and harassment, which any victims of such activities in Chicago can enforce in the federal court," he said. Under the settlement approved Thursday, the FBI admits it has made clandestine break-ins and agrees to halt the practice.

Immigrants' Protest

In the Paris suburb of Massy, 21 Tunisian immigrant workers have been on a hunger strike since April 22 at the church of St. Paul. They are protesting orders for their expulsion from France. Further south, 22 suspected Basque terrorists have been on a hunger strike since April 27 at the prison in Bayonne near the Spanish border. The 22 are demanding political-prisoner status. Earlier this year, six Corsican nationalists staged a two-month

Joined the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

In the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in lifting the 1978 ban on U.S. funding for spraying foreign marijuana fields with the controversial herbicide paraquat. Such a program is being negotiated with Colombia. "I voted, like the Senate panel, to make the Peace Corps an independent agency. It also followed the Senate committee in increasing the Peace Corps' budget from \$95 million to \$105 million. "I approved an amendment by two Florida Democrats, Dante B. Fascell and Daniel A. Mica, that would make U.S. aid to Haiti conditional on efforts to stem illegal U.S.-bound emigration, uphold human rights and administer U.S. aid funds properly."

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Travel

Algiers to Tamanrasset With the Mozabites and Tuaregs

by Vicky Elliott

TAMANRASSET, Algeria — Tamanrasset. As mythical as Tataouine and Timbuktu, stirring up visions of scorching sand, pitiless sun and the Foreign Legion. As difficult, too, to find on the map of the Sahara.

A dozen of us were careening chaotically through the desert toward it, 2,100 kilometers due south of Algiers. We were equipped with a tourist bus and a foolhardy Berber driver, Ali, who had trouble with his Arabic and his tires.

The oasis stopovers on the two-week trip were strung like telegraph posts along the empty, three-year-old Trans-Sahara highway. Ghardaia, the home of the puritanical Moslem sect of Mozabites; El Golea, lush Garden of Eden, and the dusty, flybitten caravan halt, In Salah.

The small print in the French tour brochure

warned that the itinerary was "indicative." That the water might be cut off in the hotels — fledgling things all under 10 years old — "at certain hours." That tourism in Algeria was a new industry and that we should indulge its youthful shortcomings.

But we were not disappointed. Each of us discovered his own Sahara. "The desert does not suffer the mediocre," a philosopher once wrote. "There is nothing in the desert," another said, "you go to look for what you already have."

Deserts reduce people to grandiloquence and basics. This is the fourth blowout in two

rooms, the last of the bean salad is being removed before our hungry noses. The kitchen shuns the moment we put our noses round the door. Our group leader has words with the chef, while the tour representative, easing himself back into his tight-fitting Cardin jacket, claims, "Your driver has just made an attempt to assault me." The driver snorts back: "That guy's problem is he thinks he is Alain Delon."

We end up in a villa laden with honeysuckle, orange blossom and roses — oasis life, 20th-century style. Ten centuries ago, the Mozabites, Berbers who didn't approve of Muhammad's son-in-law, split off from the Moslem

brotherhood and founded a city in the most inhospitable territory they could find. Their pentapolis, Ghardaia, became a flourishing community of hard-headed and wandering merchants known for their puritanical beliefs and their knack for making travel pay.

Today, Mozabite men in djellabas crouch under the arches of Ghardaia's market scribbling figures on dirty notepads and fingering huge wads of banknotes. Primrose Mercedes in mint condition, sit outside their mud-walled houses on the outskirts of town, gleaming symbols of their salesmanship.

Each of the five sister towns, spread out over a seven-mile radius, crawls up a single hill like a beehive. Seen from the nest hill, they make a patchwork of colors: blue and white, dotted with brique and brick, russet and rufous. Stout merchants burdle along the labyrinth of narrow streets with their donkeys on overdrive. Fragile children carry open trays of



Twilight in the sand dunes at El Golea, near the grave of Charles de Foucauld.

mosquitoes. By 5 a.m. the battalions of flies have taken over. At 8, only two days late, the plane takes off. We reach Tamanrasset only 28 hours behind schedule.

The marketplace at Tam, as the town is affectionately known to its intimates, is an African melting pot, where black tradesmen from neighboring Niger, Mauritania and even Nigeria sizzle under the sun. Vendors, legs crossed and eyes slow, watch over heaps of leather good luck charms. An old man cautiously fingers a morsel of fatted calf, fresh from the fies. There are tired vegetables, camel saddles with antler-shaped pommels and mustard liniment for the aches and pains of camel riding.

The Sahel drought has made things difficult for the Tuareg and their flocks. Some estimate that within a decade this roaming people will have been reduced to a sedentary existence. There are many now living in the sprawling suburbs of Tamanrasset. But they keep behind their dusty clay walls. Few mingle with the Algerian troops stationed in this hardship post who mill along the main street in civilian clothes at dusk when the heat finally lets go.

We visited one Tuareg family camped beside the natural spring of the Tabahort, 14 kilometers out of town. Sick, they were making the most of the curative waters, a slightly salty version of Perrier. Hunks of dried goat dangled from a nearby thorn tree and the family sat just outside the woolen tent on blankets. The husband looked like Frank Zappa. His wife, with a child at her breast, had the round face and neat perfect features of a Vogue model.

But he was plagued by headaches, and the baby's eyes were glued together and she had eczema from washing her face in detergent when she was done with the linens. The wanderer's life is not all cozy.

The great Hoggar desert around Tamanrasset looks like a lunar battleground. Acres and acres of volcanic debris are strewn around 500-foot-high humps of basalt on the flat plain. It was here that Charles, Viscount de

Foucauld spent his last 16 years pros and cons among the Tuaregs and studying the guage. Tamahag, in 1916 he was assassinated in Tam by a jealous Tuareg from Libya Asserkem, on a plateau overlooking a landscape of molten peaks, he built a miqatage that today attracts Catholic from around the world.

We tested our monastic propensity shelter beneath the hermitage — its floor sleeps 14. The next night was that the director of Tamanrasset Tahat called a thousand-and-one-star vast plain dotted with tufts of thorn ble under the neon glare of the full moon.

Sleep wasn't easy, especially after the an armor-plated black scorpion, the kind that can kill a baby camel and look kindly on a looming human foot.

We awoke to see three strings of winding toward us through the desert. It rapped furiously like a rattlesnake, the offensive and got away load-free, unworried and slow, folded the jointed legs beneath them so we could. Then they hoisted themselves all the again like forklift trucks, making woad rams with their passengers.

Camels impose their own rhythm, a lurch, a soft, pouchy plod of the hooey, one maneuver to keep the saddle of small of the back. We went through dried up river beds, and past gullies, stagnant water, where lazy snakes were. The succulent pods and violet laurel, the only plant that camels touch, brushed against us as we passed hours ran into each other.

A little goes a long way in the desert. Little water to wash and a little water to tea, one can be perfectly content, eve blazing heat.

As the sun went down and the temp dropped, we camped on a sandy plain, vast circus of hills. The mountains, and trapezes and sugarloafs of fluted stood out against the ebbing light. The burning thornwood drifted over fr campfire. The colors slowly turned fr to russet to violet.

But you can't please everyone — the French. "I'm as bored as a delirious Christiane, the delicate architecte dent, immaculate in her white turbant there isn't even anything to draw."



Left, intricate leatherwork from black Africa at Tamanrasset's marketplace; right, camels in the Hoggar desert, with Laperrine's peak in the background.



warned that the itinerary was "indicative." That the water might be cut off in the hotels — fledgling things all under 10 years old — "at certain hours." That tourism in Algeria was a new industry and that we should indulge its youthful shortcomings.

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brotherhood and founded a city in the most inhospitable territory they could find. Their pentapolis, Ghardaia, became a flourishing community of hard-headed and wandering merchants known for their puritanical beliefs and their knack for making travel pay.

the holy city Beni Isguen, the impregnable Malika, Bou Noura, clustered round the base of the hill, and El Atteuf, the doyen of them all, is built on a human scale. Mozabite houses, with their cool unadorned rooms facing on a central courtyard, were an important influence on the architecture of Le Corbusier.

weekend

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Asian Antiques Fair

HONG KONG — With asking prices estimated between US\$6 and \$200,000, and with a venue larger than any local museum, the International Asian Antiques Fair makes claims to being the largest of its kind in the world.

Running from May 13 to 17, the fair is now in its third year, accelerating in volume, customers and experience. Its first year was not totally successful, as some of the "antiques" were discovered to be not so old after all.

But since then, a fairly foolproof vetting system was created, along with more stringent rules. Consequently, with a growing reputation among dealers throughout the world, 1981 is expected to be the fair's most prestigious year yet.

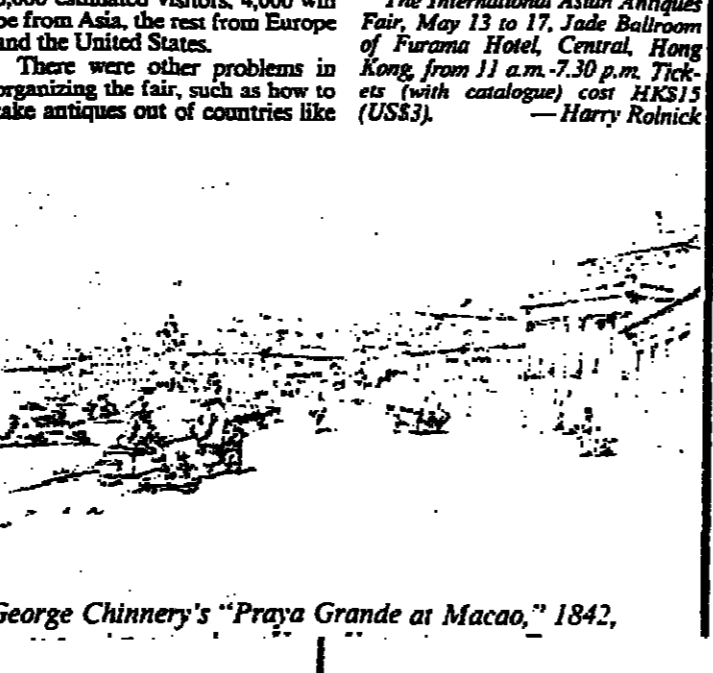
"Obviously the most important factor is the age of an antique," said Linda Littell, one of the three directors of Andamans East, the organizers. "So the first two days before opening, we have our panel of 40 international experts, divided up into subcommittees of their own expertise, examining each of the exhibitions to ascertain its pedigree. If a dealer's display is found wanting, he can appeal. But this has never happened yet."

The year 1874 has been set as the ceiling for an antique (though in special cases, antiques up to the year 1920 may be accepted). It wasn't arbitrary: 1874 was when the Imperial Palace of Beijing (Peking) was sacked in an abortive revolution. It was after 1874 that reproductions of original artwork were made, flooding the market with suspect chintiserie. And while Chinese art won't be displayed exclusively at the fair, it is certainly the most important to dealers and collectors.

"Whatever collectors of Khmer or Thai or Burmese works there may be," explained Littell, "they are far outnumbered by collectors of Chinese art. So this is where we have to place the most emphasis."

Invitations to dealers in Asian antiques were sent out last September, and of 100 dealers approached, 34 plan to exhibit in the 7,000-square-foot Jade Ballroom of the Furama Hotel. About 10 are from Hong Kong and Asia, the rest from Europe. The figures are reversed with the customers: of 6,000 estimated visitors, 4,000 will be from Asia, the rest from Europe and the United States.

There were other problems in organizing the fair, such as how to take antiques out of countries like



George Chinnery's "Praya Grande at Macao," 1842.

Jiri Kylian's Dazzling Netherlands Troupe

by Susan Reimer-Torn

PARIS — Jiri Kylian, the 34-year-old director of the Netherlands Dance Theater, may be the most exciting choreographer working in Europe today.

When his company toured the United States in 1979 with a program of his works, he was still relatively unknown outside Europe. The American response — critical delirium and repeated standing ovations — exceeded all expectations. Today, while many in the dance world are still calling him dance's "wonder boy," others are wondering if and how he will develop his obvious talents.

Although Kylian, a tall, lean Czech emigre, studied at the Royal Ballet School and was a former soloist with the Stuttgart Ballet, he no longer performs. "If I were a choreographer who had to employ myself as a dancer," he admits, "I don't think I would be very happy."

The opportunity to create rather than interpret ballet came with the encouragement of the late John Cranko, the former Stuttgart director. The enthusiastic reception of Kylian's earliest ballets was followed by his appointment as resident choreographer and then director of the Netherlands Dance Theater in 1978.

Today, Kylian has transformed the Dutch troupe into a virtual one-man choreographic show and is inundated with invitations to stage his ballets all over the world.

What is the appeal of Kylian's ballets? Perhaps the most striking quality of his work is its raw power, the kind of dynamic, almost athletic propulsion of dancers seen, for example, in "Sinfonietta." Danced to music originally composed by fellow Czech Leoš Janacek for gymnastic competitions, "Sinfonietta" sends dancers hurtling through space, leaping triumphantly through the air and exploding in relentless bursts of energy. Clearly, when he wants to, Kylian can make his audiences gasp.

Kylian does not, however, rely on flashy showmanship. In his more reflective works, such as "Dream Dances" and "Glagolitic Mass," the consummate skill with which Kylian composes is evident. There is a seamless, logical, yet wholly original structure to his dances that results, in his own words, "from an interest in putting the simplest things together in a way that creates something new." As one of his dancers says, "Kylian's material looks and feels right; the steps make physical sense."

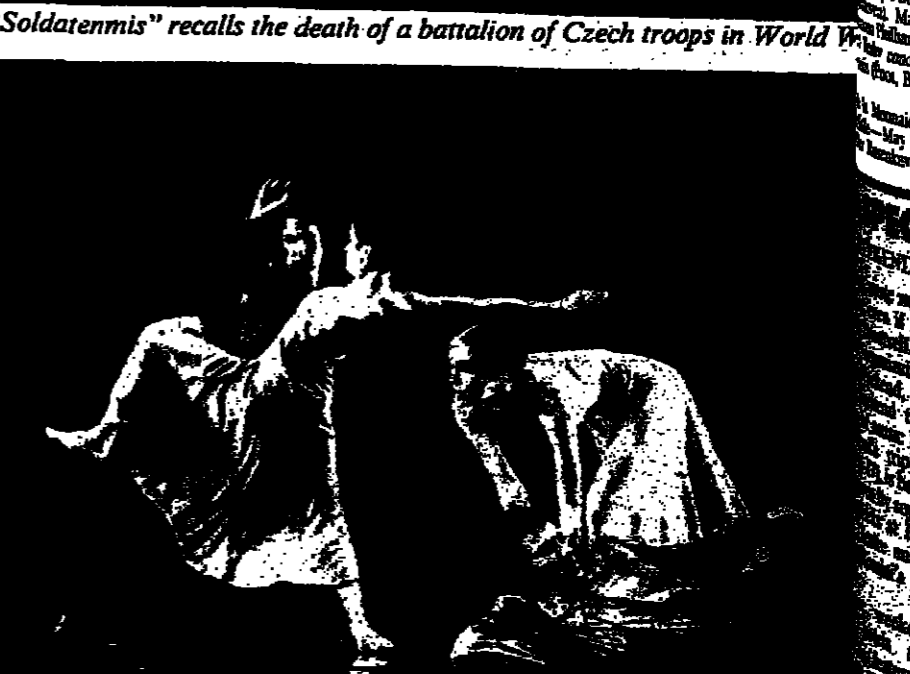
In his lyrical pieces, such as "Transfigured Night" and "Symphony of Psalms," Kylian proves a strong, individual musicality. He finds an engaging, rhythmic impetus for ideas in the accompanying score, while avoiding the more common step-for-note approach.

It is, however, not Kylian's bravura, musicality or craftsmanship that fascinates his audiences. It is rather his ability — all too rare among choreographers — to make dances that are both beautiful and intelligent.

eyes," he explains. "It's the idea of the past losing its value." In this ballet for six men and six women, Kylian creates a "mosaic of life" with many things going on at once; the unimportant ones deliberately in the foreground:

"I have dancers sweep through the stage, and you feel that they continue to dance even after they leave the stage. It's about saying

ern and contemporary techniques. For 1959 as an experimental modern dance, the Netherlands Dance Theater, of which Kylian is the artistic director, has always been a no-star, ensemble company. Its polished versatility personality serve Kylian's goals well. Although, the company used to perform



"Soldatenmis" recalls the death of a battalion of Czech troops in World War I.

Netherlands Dance Theater in Kylian's reflective ballet, "Dream Dances."

farewell but realizing that life always goes on." Kylian's collective themes often lend themselves to the use of groups moving in unison. "Soldatenmis," a new work inspired by the loss of an entire battalion of Czech soldiers in World War I, uses 12 men, all of whom stay on stage throughout the work. Kylian describes the ballet as "a tribute, a memorial to all the people who have had to fight and die without ever knowing the reason."

Kylian's use of de-personalized masses, his preference for types rather than specific characters and his concern for universal themes align him with the pre-war Expressionists of the Eastern European culture he considers "his food." Unlike the Expressionists, however, Kylian also incorporates ballet, American contemporary dance and "absolutely anything that serves the idea I want to express."

Kylian's approach is most compatible with the character of the Netherlands Dance Theater. Its dancers — all former members of

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national

PARIS May 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31

HONG KONG May 13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31

FRANCE May 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31

SWITZERLAND May 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31

USA May 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31

The art market

They Know Not...

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — To what extent is it possible to approach an art whose aesthetics are rooted in a culture fundamentally different from one's own? The question is seldom debated, but the art market provides an answer of sorts — when auctions devoted to the art of faraway countries are held. And while debaters may be sincere when expressing opinions, buyers are unlikely to pretend where their money is involved. That test has just been applied to the highly diversified field described as Islamic.

At sales held in London at Christie's on April 23, Sotheby's on April 27 and at Drouot in Paris (Eric Buffet) May 5, the answer was not encouraging. The confusion that prevails in cataloguing exceeds anything to be observed concerning Western European art. Calligraphy plays a considerable role in the Islamic field at almost all times. And with tiresome regularity, mistakes, omissions, misinterpretations keep cropping up in catalogue entries — sometimes with regrettable effects.

Calligraphy alone should have suggested that there was something funny about a piece described in Christie's catalogue as "a fine Islamic glass polychrome mosque lamp decorated with stylized floral roundels and stylized calligraphic panels... late 15th century." The rigid strokes hark back to scripts in a much earlier style, and the half palmettes on blue ground in long horizontal panels have apparently been copied from some 18th- or 19th-century Ottoman manuscript.

Such inconsistency gives it away as 19th-century work, in my opinion, making its price, £18,955, quite staggering. In contrast, a genuine if ugly piece with the name of the 14th-century Egyptian Sultan al-Malik al-Zahir sold at "only" twice that for £36,799 at Sotheby's on April 28. The difference in value between the two should have been 1 to 40, not 1 to 2.

Nor was Sotheby's catalogue immune from slips. The bird-shaped leg of a 11th-century stand was called a 12th-century incense burner. Owners' names were left unread, others misunderstood as signatures, one Arabic religious litany referred to as "a mock Kufic design," and so on.

Yet, Sotheby's catalogue, who does not know Arabic or Persian, is hardly to be blamed. The bowl was exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1969 without any mention of an inscription. Where professional scholarship fails, commercial expertise can hardly be expected to succeed.

Reading is not enough anyway. An understanding of epigraphical styles, historical formulae that varied in space and time, a general literary background are just as necessary.

The point was made in Paris where the expert confronted with similar problems had the inscriptions of a tinned copper bowl read for him — with one little hitch: The date, incompletely given in figures, was misinterpreted.

The bowl, engraved with various scenes showing hunters, dancers and acrobats engaged in debate that make no sense in their succession, was not 17th-century, but 18th-century. And the foot was a late 19th-century replacement — though catalogues do not bother about such trivia.

When elementary identification fails to that extent, aesthetic apprehension is likely to be equally wobbly. Often, the difference between good, bad and middling is hardly perceived. The financial hierarchy, inasmuch as it can be said to exist in what is probably the most erratic of all markets, is largely determined according to size and flashiness.



Bird-shaped leg of 11th-c. stand.

At Sotheby's, a banal 16th-century type of Turkish dish from Iznik with stylized tulips and peonies was more expensive at £3,233 than a unique 10th-century bowl from Neshaybur with powerful purple-black calligraphy and red palmettes on the ivory closed-slip.

The same lack of any sense of proportion could be observed this week in Paris. A few huge prices were paid. A large, odd-looking jar of unglazed earthenware, 88 centimeters high, datable to the 13th century and perhaps from Iraq, went up to 99,570 francs. Perfect condition partly explains it. The quaint human masks with puffed cheeks and pursed lips verging on caricature were almost as fresh as if they had only just come out of the mold. It is also of great rarity.

But so was a beautifully shaped earthenware vessel of the same period from Iran that was sold with other objects in a single lot for 278 francs. And while a splendid steel mace, probably of the 18th century, with rows of faceted flanges, was knocked down to an unidentified private buyer at 790 francs, even though it has no known parallel in public collections, common battle axes were selling for much more.

In short, to be saleable, objects must fall within established categories. There are very few private buyers in Western Europe. Prices are determined by a few dealers who try to sell to a few Middle Easterners to whom wealth has come recently and art more recently still. To them, art can be a status symbol or a way of making money through deals with states run as family concerns — those who know do not seem to be in charge when it comes to buying.

Hence the bizarre price patterns, capricious ups and downs, unparalleled incoherence.

Vienna Sezession in Brussels and Hamburg

by Rona Dobson

SESSIONS — Some of the art rooms in Palais des Beaux Arts were devoted to comic strips this spring; others more conventional concept of "Paper" by the three Viennese artists Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele and Oskar Kokoschka create a family decorative atmosphere, in sharp contrast to contemporary cartoons in the Palais.

Two oil paintings in this show, only from around 1910, were by the three masters. One was a drawing, these floor steps led to a room where the artist was looking for an array of the rich and famous. Klimt painted a Brussels scene in the early 1900s were not left for the artist to show; they might have transformed it into something truly original.

These drawings are delicate, lightly sketched, realistic, and scandalized the public. Klimt, Schiele and Kokoschka were all working in a style that was a mixture of the old and the new. Klimt, Schiele and Kokoschka were all working in a style that was a mixture of the old and the new.

born nearly 30 years after Klimt, Schiele and Kokoschka were all working in a style that was a mixture of the old and the new. Klimt, Schiele and Kokoschka were all working in a style that was a mixture of the old and the new.

As the Secessionist show, his tours of art architecture in Brussels will take place on May 10 and 17, leaving the Beaux Arts, rue Ravenstein entry, at 10 a.m.

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by David Galloway

HAMBURG — In 1878 the city of Hamburg acquired the vast commemorative painting of Kaiser Karl V's majestic entry into Antwerp, by the Austrian Hans Makart. The work presents a definitive vision of the world as a stage, of history as an extravagant costume pageant mingling dream and mythology.

To commemorate the new installation of Makart's epic work, the Hamburg Kunsthalles

found little favor with the National Socialists, who banished it to the cellars of the Kunsthalles. It has now been resurrected after two years of restoration work. Almost 60 meters square and with a frame weighing nearly a ton, it ranks as one of the world's largest and most imposing paintings. Its size, like its subject, is a reminder of a vision of the world that would vanish on the battlefields of World War I.

To commemorate the new installation of Makart's epic work, the Hamburg Kunsthalles

has organized a small but singularly choice exhibition that focuses on turn-of-the-century Vienna, where the painting was created. In a season when most museum directors seem dedicated to gargantuan projects that leave the breathless visitor marooned with his bulky catalogue, a show of this clarity and intensity is a welcome variation.

Through 230 drawings and 40 paintings, it explores the period from 1896, when the Vienna Secession was founded, to the end of World War I. In these two transitional decades artists like Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele and Oskar Kokoschka explored a vision of *Weluntergang* — of a world racing toward destruction.

Contemporary gazettes had literally predicted that the world would come to an end on Nov. 13, 1898, but the artists concerned were less explicitly apocalyptic. They saw, however, the decay of both aesthetic and social forms, they felt the crisis of the last great empire of the West, and they made the dance of death a central motif in their work.

"All living is death," Egon Schiele wrote, and the twisted skeleton indeed seems to protrude through the flesh of his watercolors and drawings. From this background the future composer Arnold Schoenberg drew his aesthetic of "the emancipation of dissonance," expressed first in paintings that show man in an anguished solitude. Oskar Kokoschka scandalized audiences with the drama "Murder: Hope of Women," but the glory poster he plastered throughout Vienna guaranteed full houses for every performance.

"Experiment *Weluntergang*" thus offers a useful corrective to the accepted view of art in fin de siècle Vienna, with its stress on the sensuous ornamental life of Jugendstil. As one of the style's most gifted exponents, Klimt had learned much from Hans Makart, whom he assisted in realizing his vast commemorative canvases.

But beneath the decorative, mosaiclike surfaces of Klimt's own work there often rests intense conflict and doubt — haunting and romanticized in the popular "Judith" explicit and terrifying in "Love and Death." It was this questioning spirit that painters like Schiele, Kokoschka and Alfred Kubin would catch from the founder of the Secessionist group and carry to its grimly logical conclusion.

The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in 1914 seemed, to many of this artistic generation, an example of life following art, and there were other arresting examples of the prophecy of their vision. Richard Gerstl, the brilliant self-taught painter, committed suicide. A few months after his popular recognition through a major retrospective exhibition, Egon Schiele died in the influenza epidemic of 1918, and Klimt himself died in the same year.

Schiele's drawings of emaciated figures caught in clumsily erotic postures are startling images of life (and love) as a process of decay; their indebtedness to Klimt's sketches of nude is clear, but even more than Klimt's work, more than Kokoschka's raw, often aggressive figures, they seem to embody the consciousness of a generation that saw the world in mortal agony.

A 264-page catalogue of the "Experiment *Weluntergang*" exhibition is available for 22 Deutsche marks plus postage from the Hamburger Kunsthalles, 2000 Hamburg 1.

'Schiele's emaciated figures in clumsily erotic postures are images of life as a process of decay.'



Egon Schiele's 1910 "Crouching Nude" reflects his view "all living is death."

International datebook

- AUSTRIA**
 - Vienna Symphony Orchestra conductor (Bruckner).
 - May 13: "The Barber of Seville."
 - May 15: "Madame Butterfly."
- FRANCE**
 - Paris, Apocalypsis Discotheque — May 18: "Le Joueur de Notre Dame" (Maxwell Davies).
 - May 14-17: "Duke Bluebeard's Castle" and "Petrushka."
 - Rome, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89) — May 15: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten).
 - May 9, 13, 17, 19 and 22: "Mamma" (Massenet).
 - LAUSANNE, Theatre de Beaulieu and
- ROMA**
 - May 9, 13, 17, 19 and 22: "Mamma" (Massenet).
- JAPAN**
 - Tokyo, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 370.64.11) — May 14, 18 and 23: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).
 - May 15: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten).
 - May 15: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten).
- HONG KONG**
 - Hong Kong, Arts Centre (tel: 228.06.26), Recital Hall — May 12-15: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
- MONACO**
 - Monte Carlo, Centre du Congrès, Auditorium — May 10: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
 - May 12: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
- THE NETHERLANDS**
 - Amsterdam, Concertgebouw (tel: 020/71.83.45), Grote Zaal — May 10: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
 - May 12: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
- ENGLAND**
 - London, British Museum — "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
 - May 12: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
- ECHOSLOVAKIA**
 - Bratislava, Slovak National Opera — May 12-13: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
- ISRAEL**
 - Jerusalem, Israel Music Theatre — May 31: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
- SPAIN**
 - Barcelona, Gran Teatre del Liceu (tel: 318.08.73) — "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
 - Madrid, Gran Teatre del Liceu (tel: 447.19.00) — "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
- SWITZERLAND**
 - Basel, Casino Festival Hall — May 12: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
- FLORENCE**
 - Florence, Teatro Comunale (tel: 055/27.11.11) — "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).

- UNITED STATES**
 - New York, Bayard Gallery (tel: 477.38.04) — To May 17: "Northwest New York, part II" exhibition.
- WALSLEY**
 - Walsley, New Theatre (tel: 32446) — May 10: BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra.

Sharps and Flats

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP

- AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw — May 11 at 8:15 p.m.: Manhattan Transfer.
- BRUSSELS, Forest National — May 9 at 8 p.m.: Ray Charles. May 11 at 8:30 p.m.: Chick.
- GENEVA, New Morning — May 9: Robin Kenyatta Quartet. May 12: Freddie Hubbard Quartet. May 15-16: Walter Davis Quartet.
- HONG KONG, Arts Centre — May 9: Len Tracy Quartet.
- LONDON, Apollo Victoria — May 13-17: Manhattan Transfer.
- Fairfield Hall — May 10: Leo Sayer.

AUCTION SALES

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- METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART** — To June 7: "Leonardo da Vinci" exhibition.
- WALSLEY**
 - Walsley, New Theatre (tel: 32446) — May 10: BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra.

ART EXHIBITIONS

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NOGUCHI
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May 10 - 10 juillet 1981

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

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3M Term	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
6M Term	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
12M Term	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
15Y Bond	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
20Y Bond	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
30Y Bond	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
40Y Bond	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
50Y Bond	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
60Y Bond	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
70Y Bond	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
80Y Bond	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
90Y Bond	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
100Y Bond	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00

12 Month Stock	High	Low	In	5 Yld	P/E	Div	High	Low	Close	Chg
1100	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1101	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1102	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1103	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1104	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1105	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1106	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1107	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1108	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1109	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1110	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00

12 Month Stock	High	Low	In	5 Yld	P/E	Div	High	Low	Close	Chg
1111	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1112	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1113	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1114	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1115	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1116	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1117	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1118	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1119	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00
1120	100.00	99.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	0.00

European Stock Markets

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Stock	Price	Change
Amsterdam	100.00	+0.50
Brussels	100.00	+0.20
Frankfurt	100.00	+0.10
London	100.00	+0.30
Paris	100.00	+0.40
Zurich	100.00	+0.15
Milan	100.00	+0.25
Toronto	100.00	+0.18

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, May 8, 1981

Stock	Price	Change
ABC Corp	100.00	+0.10
DEF Inc	100.00	+0.20
GHI Ltd	100.00	+0.15
JKL Corp	100.00	+0.30
MNO Inc	100.00	+0.25
PQR Ltd	100.00	+0.18
STU Corp	100.00	+0.40
VWX Inc	100.00	+0.35
YZA Ltd	100.00	+0.28
BCD Corp	100.00	+0.22
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.16
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.32
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.27
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.21
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.38
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.24
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.19
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.34
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.26
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.23
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.31
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.29
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.25
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.36
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.28
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.22
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.33
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.27
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.24
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.32
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.30
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.26
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.37
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.29
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.23
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.34
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.28
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.25
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.33
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.31
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.27
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.38
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.30
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.24
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.35
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.29
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.26
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.34
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.32
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.28
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.39
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.31
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.25
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.36
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.30
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.27
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.35
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.33
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.29
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.40
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.32
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.26
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.37
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.31
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.28
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.36
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.34
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.30
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.41
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.33
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.27
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.38
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.32
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.29
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.37
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.35
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.31
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.42
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.34
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.28
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.39
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.33
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.30
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.38
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.36
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.32
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.43
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.35
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.29
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.40
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.34
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.31
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.39
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.37
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.33
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.44
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.36
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.30
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.41
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.35
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.32
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.40
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.38
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.34
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.45
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.37
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.31
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.42
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.36
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.33
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.41
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.39
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.35
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.46
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.38
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.32
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.43
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.37
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.34
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.42
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.40
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.36
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.47
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.39
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.33
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.44
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.38
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.35
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.43
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.41
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.37
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.48
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.40
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.34
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.45
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.39
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.36
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.44
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.42
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.38
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.49
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.41
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.35
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.46
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.40
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.37
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.45
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.43
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.39
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.50
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.42
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.36
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.47
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.41
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.38
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.46
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.44
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.40
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.51
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.43
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.37
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.48
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.42
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.39
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.47
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.45
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.41
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.52
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.44
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.38
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.49
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.43
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.40
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.48
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.46
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.42
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.53
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.45
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.39
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.50
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.44
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.41
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.49
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.47
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.43
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.54
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.46
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.40
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.51
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.45
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.42
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.50
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.48
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.44
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.55
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.47
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.41
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.52
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.46
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.43
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.51
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.49
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.45
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.56
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.48
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.42
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.53
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.47
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.44
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.52
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.50
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.46
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.57
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.49
WXY Inc	100.00	+0.43
ZAB Ltd	100.00	+0.54
ACD Corp	100.00	+0.48
EFG Inc	100.00	+0.45
HIJ Ltd	100.00	+0.53
KLM Corp	100.00	+0.51
NOP Inc	100.00	+0.47
QRS Ltd	100.00	+0.58
TUV Corp	100.00	+0.50</

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

White Motor to Sell Truck Assets to Volvo

WHITING HILLS, Mich. — White Motor, close to bankruptcy, said it had agreed to sell almost all the assets of its heavy-duty business to Volvo of Sweden.

Continental-Gummi Has First Dividend in 10 Years

ANNOVER — Continental-Gummi-Werke announced Friday that it was paying a 1980 dividend — its first since 1971 — of 2.50 Deutsche marks (just over \$1).

Alitalia Reports Company Turnover up 23%

ROME, Italy — Olivetti reported at its shareholders' meeting Friday that company turnover in the first quarter this year rose 23 percent, to 1,100 billion lire (about \$363 million).

U.S. Army Picks Ford to Build Anti-Aircraft Gun

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army has picked Ford over General Motors for a \$4-billion contract to build the new radar-fired DIVAD anti-aircraft gun.

General Motors to Cut Component Output, Jobs in U.K.

LONDON — General Motors will reduce its British component output over the next year and will stop producing spark plugs, alternators and air cleaners in Britain, a GM spokesman said Friday.

Sperry, ICL in Initial Talks on Joint Venture

NEW YORK — Sperry Corp. said Friday that it is holding preliminary discussions with International Computers Ltd. of Britain with the aim of forming a joint venture.

Nippon Mining to Open Joint Michigan Plant

MIAMI — Nippon Mining said Friday that it will establish a joint venture with Nikko Volvex in Dearborn, Mich., later this month to produce seamless titanium pipe.

Burns Criticizes Japanese Auto Limits

WASHINGTON — Former Federal Reserve Board chairman F. Burns, a member of the Reagan administration's economic advisers, has sharply criticized the resolution of the so-called voluntary export restraints on Japanese autos.

U.S. Japan Deal

AMSTERDAM — West German Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht has accused Japan and the United States of a "short-sighted, myopic neighborly stance" in trade policy.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data.

Guatemala Oil Could Prove To Be Bonanza

By Warren Hoge New York Times Service

EL NARANJO, Guatemala — "It isn't like in the movies, where it gushes out of the ground and people start shouting 'Eureka!'" said Glen Frantz, a Texaco foreman from Longview, Texas.



drilling rig to the town of Libertad, 125 miles away.

At Texaco's regional headquarters in Coral Gables, Fla., Robert M. Bishop, the company's president for Latin America and West Africa, hinted at how significant the discovery might be.

The Texaco find, one in January by a Spanish, French and Brazilian consortium and newly productive fields in an area known as the northern transversal strongly suggest that Guatemala is about to become an oil power and a new U.S. source for imported petroleum.

Speculation about the country's potential oil reserves has gone as high as 10 billion barrels, the size of the Alaskan North Slope reserves.

The area of the Texaco find is a 480,000-acre stretch inhabited only by the 68 workers who live in trailers there.

El Naranjo, a logging camp and military post on the San Pedro River, is a one-hour, 45-minute drive along a dirt road that Texaco built from the

Remote locations have their advantages in Guatemala. At the Rubelsanto and Chinaja fields farther south, the government is concerned about possible sabotage by guerrillas.

Under its contract with the government, Texaco was obligated to spend \$12.6 million on exploration, but the pioneer nature of the undertaking has brought far greater expenses, which a Texaco spokesman, Michael Malcomson, described, with a deep sigh, only as "considerable."

Because of delays in the road building, Texaco had to build an airstrip and bring in its equipment on 192 flights with a Hercules C-130 transport.

The drill rig breaks down into two-ton sections that helicopters can move from site to site.

Despite renewed surges in interest rates, some economists see encouraging signs of a continued receding of inflation for the rest of 1981.

The unemployment report said the number of people holding jobs increased by 564,000 during April to 99 million, while the number of jobless Americans edged down by 18,000 to 7.7 million.

30-Year U.S. Notes Yield Record 13.99%

By Michael Quint New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. Treasury was forced Thursday to pay the highest price ever for 30-year financing of government debt when it sold \$2 billion of new 13.99 percent 30-year bonds at an average yield of 13.99 percent, up from 12.68 percent in February.

The bond sale marked the end of a very expensive week of financing for the Treasury, which earlier sold new three-year and 10-year notes at record yields of 15.81 percent and 14.56 percent, respectively.

Other securities dealers agreed that the return of some long-absent institutional buyers, along with foreign demand, helped raise prices Thursday.

Speculative Trading Other securities dealers agreed that the return of some long-absent institutional buyers, along with foreign demand, helped raise prices Thursday.

U.S. Wholesale Inflation Down In April; Job Rate Unchanged

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. inflation at the wholesale level climbed 0.8 percent in April or 9.9 percent on an annual basis as surging energy costs slowed significantly and food prices held steady.

The investment house E.F. Hutton predicts that inflation will slow to a 6.4-percent annual rate during the second quarter, for an average 1981 rate of 7.8 percent.

Wall Street Prices Mixed; U.S. Money Supply Drops

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Friday after an early rally faded on renewed investor concern about the outlook for interest rates.

Trading slowed this afternoon as investors awaited the release of the latest money supply figures by the Federal Reserve.

Advances led declines three to two as volume fell to 41.86 million shares from 42.59 million Thursday.

After the market closed, the Fed reported that the broader money supply M-1B fell \$3.6 billion to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$428.6 billion in week ended April 29 while the basic money supply M-1A fell \$2.2 billion to an average of \$363.6 billion.

During the last four weeks M-1B averaged \$429.4 billion, a 12.5 percent above that of the preceding 13 weeks.

In London, gold closed at \$486.50 an ounce, up from the \$481.25 opening and Thursday's close of \$480, dealers said.

Most economists predict a modest rise in the rate later this year because of an anticipated slowdown in economic activity.

Janet Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which releases the reports, confirmed in congressional testimony Friday that inflation at the wholesale level showed signs of moderation.

Friday announcement raised expectations of similar action by the Bundesbank, foreign exchange dealers said.

The dollar fell against most major world currencies Friday in nervous and sometimes hectic trading.

100% WITH A GERMAN WARRANT? In the last 3 years the German stock market had a very bad performance.

Chairman Paul A. Volcker said after addressing the council's spring meeting that "interest rates will come down as we make progress on inflation."

And U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said in Washington that he also expects interest rates will be "down in a reasonable area in several months."

His views were echoed by Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers who said interest rates should begin coming down when President Reagan's program is enacted.

Commenting on the recent money supply figures, Mr. Regan said: "The money supply in recent weeks has been getting almost out of hand. It's been growing at such a rate. Therefore the Federal Reserve has had to put on the brakes."

U.S. Group Sees Economy Improving, Less Inflation

From Agency Dispatches

HOT SPRINGS, Va. — Economists for the U.S. Business Council predicted Friday that the economy and inflation should begin improving later this year but interest rates will show little or no moderation this year or next.

The economists from 20 major U.S. corporations projected in a report that inflation-adjusted gross national product will grow almost 3 percent in the third quarter and nearly 4 percent in the fourth quarter after showing little or no growth in the current quarter.

The council also predicted its annual economic forecast that the U.S. inflation rate for 1981 will fall to 10.8 percent, down from last year's 12.8 percent figure, and would drop next year to 9 percent.

The Reagan administration sees inflation dropping to 11 percent this year.

However, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker said after addressing the council's spring meeting that "interest rates will come down as we make progress on inflation."

No Antitrust Case, U.S. Tells Japanese

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Attorney General William French Smith told the Japanese government that its plans to restrain auto exports to the United States will not violate U.S. antitrust laws, it was disclosed Friday.

In a letter Thursday to the Japanese ambassador, Mr. Smith said a plan for Japanese auto companies to comply with government-set export limits would be considered an act of that nation's government.

Mr. Smith's letter was in response to a request by the Japanese government, which asked for the Justice Department's view of the situation.

Mr. Burns, a member of the Reagan administration's economic advisers, has sharply criticized the resolution of the so-called voluntary export restraints on Japanese autos.

Mr. Burns' comment on the auto import question was somewhat guarded but nonetheless the most specific public criticism by anyone connected with the Reagan administration, brought back from Tokyo by U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock, under which Japan will undertake to reduce its auto shipments in the next 12 months by 140,000 cars.

Officials such as Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, who originally opposed any sort of quota arrangement, voluntary or otherwise — have felt constrained to defend the Brock agreement.

One who said that the next Nobel Prize winner will be the young man who succeeds in explaining how restricting imports supports supply-side economic theory.

Private, many prominent administration officials are much more critical of the decision. Many think it was a serious mistake to depart from free trade principles, and they fear that the auto deal will trigger protectionist actions elsewhere.

Mr. Regan's outside economic advisers think the president's refusal to stand firm against quotas has hurt his credibility.

W. Germany Records Big Payments Surplus

FRANKFURT — West Germany's overall payments position showed an 8.14 billion Deutsche mark surplus in March after a 6.09 billion DM deficit in February, the Bundesbank said Friday.

The central bank said the March surplus turned the overall payments position for the first three months of this year to a 2.13 billion DM surplus compared with a deficit of 1.16 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1980.

The country had a 3.89 billion shortfall in March, 1980.

Many More Critical

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Should You Buy Or Sell These South African Golds?

Walter Lynch is one of the world's leading experts on gold. He has authored several books which recommended investing in gold when it was only \$85 per ounce and regularly reviews the world's gold markets.

First Quarter Review of South African Golds

Walter Lynch is one of the world's leading experts on gold. He has authored several books which recommended investing in gold when it was only \$85 per ounce and regularly reviews the world's gold markets.

Now, in a new in-depth, analytical special report, Walter Lynch tells you which gold stocks to consider buying (and the price to pay for them) and which you should sell.

Just as clearly, Walter Lynch shows you which South African gold mines continue to reap record profits. He shows you which companies have good management, low cost and proven reserves.

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EX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes sub-sections for '12 Month Stock' and '12 Month Bond'.

Chicago Futures May 8, 1981

Table of Chicago futures prices for commodities like wheat, corn, soybeans, and soybean meal.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. commodity prices for items like cotton, orange juice, and various oils.

New York Futures May 8, 1981

Table of New York futures prices for commodities like coffee, cocoa, and rubber.

Market Summary NYSE Most Actives

Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including company names and volume.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other market indices.

Standard & Poors NYSE Index

Table showing the Standard & Poors NYSE Index and other market metrics.

International Monetary Market

Table of international monetary market data, including exchange rates for various currencies.

AMEX Index

Table showing the AMEX Index and other market data.

Dividends

Table listing dividend payments for various companies, including company name, dividend amount, and date.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for various commodities and currencies.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity indexes for various market sectors.

London Metals Market

Table of London metals market prices for various metals.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices for various goods.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices for various goods.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Table listing the new high and low prices for various stocks on Friday.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table of company reports, including revenue and profit data for various firms.

Vertical text on the left side of the page, including 'Louisiana of Feas...', 'Sale plus', and 'TER DEDUCTION ISCOUNT'.

Large advertisement section for 'ESORTS & GUIDES' and 'CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS', featuring various travel and service listings.

كذمان النحل



Flames Defeat North Stars, 3-1

Alberta — Bob Riedel, breathing life into the Flames' power play, and Jim MacMillan scored as the Flames North Stars, 3-1, here to force a sixth National Hockey League playoff semifinal.

The Flames, outclassed by the smooth-skating North Stars in five previous games, scored in the left edge of the net. The first period goal had been penalty.

Riedel converted just power-play chances in five previous games. MacMillan tapped in the left edge of the net. The first period goal had been penalty.

And those they did get, Riedel kicked out. The second period goal turned back 32 shots before the North Stars finally scored on Craig Hartsburg's power-play shot with 3:28 left in the game.

Will Plett got Calgary's second power-play goal at 3:54 of the third period, deflecting in a shot by Paul Reinhart to give the Flames a 3-0 lead.

Playoffs

WESTERN CONFERENCE

1. Vancouver 10
2. Edmonton 9
3. Calgary 7
4. Winnipeg 6
5. Los Angeles 5
6. San Jose 4
7. Phoenix 3
8. Minnesota 2
9. St. Louis 1
10. Chicago 0

EASTERN CONFERENCE

1. Montreal 10
2. Boston 9
3. New York 8
4. Philadelphia 7
5. Pittsburgh 6
6. Washington 5
7. Toronto 4
8. Detroit 3
9. Buffalo 2
10. Cleveland 1



Moses Malone, fouled here by Boston's Rick Robey, was indeed basketball personified in Game 2 of the NBA finals. Malone had a game-high 31 points and 15 rebounds in Houston's 92-90 victory.

Rockets 92-90 Winners

By Mike Litwin
Los Angeles Times Service

BOSTON — Bad enough that the Houston Rockets crashed the National Basketball Association's annual going-away party. But now they refuse to leave.

They beat the Boston Celtics, 92-90, as Moses Malone resserted himself Thursday night in Game 2 of the NBA championship series. The series is even as a win apiece and must go at least five games.

That's one more game than many supposed it would go, especially considering the Rockets had lost 14 straight to the Celtics — about as dominant as one team can be over another.

But Tiny Archibald missed a wide-open jumper from 17 feet with three seconds to play that would have tied the game; incredibly, the Rockets were dead-even with the Celtics — instead of just plain dead. A couple of Celtics got a hand on the ball after Archibald's shot, but never a grip.

Now, faced with two games in Houston, Boston must try to get a grip on itself; the Celtics would have lost Tuesday's Game 1 but for a late flurry of offensive re-

But Thursday nothing could save the Celtics, a team that needed saving from itself as much as from Houston. They had received a reprieve of sorts when the Rockets' Mike Dunleavy missed one of two foul shots with 11 seconds to play, meaning Boston had only to score two points to send the game into overtime.

The Celtics wanted to get the ball to Larry Bird, naturally, and did. But Bird was triple-teamed and he looked for an open man, finding Archibald. He got the ball cleanly, but hesitated slightly before shooting what would be his eighth miss in 12 attempts. He didn't seem to want to shoot, but there was nothing else to do.

Specialty: Turnovers
The game was lost before then, the Celtics wasting an 82-75 lead by scoring only eight points in the final 7:09. They made enough turnovers (22) to set up a bakery.

But give the Rockets credit. Bird (19 points, 21 rebounds) did, saying that the series now would go seven games. "They're better than a lot of people thought," he said.

They were better because they played their tempo and a rugged brand of defense and because they got big games out of a lot of people, including some who were surprising as the Rockets themselves.

Bill Wiloughby, who scored 14 points coming off the bench, hit a 15-foot jumper from the baseline to give the Rockets an 89-88 lead with 2:10 to play. Allen Leavell, who came off the bench to direct the Rocket offense for much of the last quarter, hit a 10-foot jumper with 28 seconds remaining to put the lead at 91-88.

Wiloughby had been sick all day, but his defense and rebounding were needed. His points were a bonus; so were Leavell's. So was the win.

For two games, the Rockets have played basketball just the way they wanted to, just the way they have all through the playoffs. They walk, don't run. And if the Celtics don't run, they're not the Celtics.

Rockets. Now we know we can't." The Rockets are a little amused by it all. They figured all along that this was the way it was going to happen. "We could be up 2-0 right now," said Billy Paultz, who scored 13 points. "That would be a dream. Being even isn't a dream. It's what we wanted."

"It's only natural people thought they'd beat us in four straight," said Robert Reid, who scored 27 points in Houston's Game 1 loss and only 2 in its Game 2 victory. "Boston won 62 games in the regular season and we won 40. But you have to look at the way we've been playing."

And you had to look Thursday at the way Malone played. "I knew what I had to come out and do," said Malone, who scored 13 points Tuesday on 4-for-17 shooting. "I had to come out strong." In Game 2, he was 10-of-24 from the floor and 11-of-18 from the free-throw line for a game-high 31 points.

"Pretty Excited"
"I'm only surprised," said Dunleavy, "that Moses didn't score 40. He was pretty excited, you could say." Malone, who made a key steal of a Bird pass with 1:35 to play and the Celtics trailing by one, was the force he had to be for the Rockets to win.

He fouled Robert Parish out of the game with just 14 minutes of playing time. He pinned five more fouls on Kevin McHale and had the entire Celtic team determined to do one thing — stop Malone.

"Moses missed some shots he could have made," Reid said, "or he would have had a really big night."

The Celtics don't want to see that night when it comes. They would like a look at the old Celtics, however.

"We were riding a false cloud," Maxwell said. "We didn't think we had to play our best to win. We have a day to do a little soul-searching."

"You're going to see a mean bunch of guys come the next game."

Astros' Knepper Pitches 3d Shutout of Year

CHICAGO — Ubeaten Bob Knepper pitched his third shutout of the season Thursday, as Houston defeated the Cubs, 6-0, the Astros' ninth victory in 11 games.

Knepper, who struck out five and lowered his earned-run average to 1.00, previously had 1-0 victories over Los Angeles and Cincinnati; he was knocked out in his last start, in Pittsburgh, but was not involved in the decision.

Houston touched Randy Martz (1-1) for four runs in the first two innings. Terry Puhl scored three runs in the game, while Jose Cruz had two run-scoring sacrifice flies.

Braves 4, Cardinals 3
In St. Louis, Bruce Sutter walked Brian Asseltine in the eighth to force in the winning run in Atlanta's 4-3 victory over the Cardinals.

Dodgers 2, Phillies 1
In Philadelphia, Steve Garvey broke a 1-1 tie with an eighth-inning single, as Los Angeles beat the Phillies, 2-1, handing rookie Marty Bystrom his first major-league loss. Bystrom (2-1) was recalled from Oklahoma City last Sept. 1 and

RBI double and Tim Raines hit an inside-the-park home run as the Expos edged San Diego, 3-2.

Mets 3, Giants 2
In New York, Doug Flynn and Mike Jorgensen (who was 3-for-3 on the night) homered to lead the Mets to a 3-2 win over San Francisco.

A's 5, Tigers 3
In the American League, in Oakland, Calif., Cliff Johnson, Mitchell Page, Tony Armas and Jeff Newman hit home runs to power the A's to a 5-3 victory over Detroit.

Angels 2, Yankees 1
In Anaheim, Calif., Don Baylor singled in Dan Ford from third in the sixth as the Angels edged New York, 2-1. Ken Forsch (4-1) struck out five and walked three in 7 1/2 innings; Don Aase gained his second save.

Mariners 4, Brewers 1
In Seattle, David Henderson hit a two-run homer and Tom Pa-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

won five games — with a 1.50 earned-run average — in Philadelphia's drive to the National League East championship.

Pirates 3, Reds 1
Pirates 7, Reds 1
In Cincinnati, Dale Berra drove in four runs to pace Pittsburgh to a 7-1 win over the Reds and a sweep of a doubleheader. In 3-1 opener, Tony Pena drove home the winning run with a seventh-inning single. Rick Rhoden (4-0) won the first game; Eddie Solomon (2-1) went eight innings of the nightcap, his first start of the year.

Expos 2, Padres 1
In Montreal, Ellis Valentine broke a tie with an eighth-inning

home run. In the American League, in Oakland, Calif., Cliff Johnson, Mitchell Page, Tony Armas and Jeff Newman hit home runs to power the A's to a 5-3 victory over Detroit.

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Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Montreal	14	6	.692
St. Louis	13	6	.688
Philadelphia	12	6	.667
Pittsburgh	10	9	.526
New York	7	14	.333
Chicago	4	18	.182

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Cleveland	11	6	.647
New York	10	7	.588
Baltimore	9	7	.561
Milwaukee	10	7	.588
Detroit	11	6	.647
Boston	9	12	.429
Toronto	9	12	.429

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NASL Faces Suspension

In Rules Controversy
The Associated Press

MADRID — Soccer's ruling body has rejected the North American Soccer League's request for rule changes and warned that the NASL would lose its official recognition if it does not apply international regulations. The NASL has asked permission to continue to use the two 35-yard lines for off-sides instead of the midfield line and to use three substitutions per game instead of two.

The International Federation of Football Associations agreed Thursday to give the NASL until the end of the current season to apply international rules, but said that if the league fails to do so it would be suspended indefinitely.

NBA Playoffs

Scoring Summary
Houston 72, Boston 70 (Malone 21, Wiloughby 14, Puhl 12; Bird 19, McHale 12, Archibald 11).

Los Angeles 102, Boston 90 (Malone 21, Wiloughby 14, Puhl 12; Bird 19, McHale 12, Archibald 11).

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ng Affair: Media Circus

By Barry Lorge
Washington Post Service

NGTON — The sensational press has on the women's tennis tour, seeking all stories and steamy gossip, following arch Billie Jean King's recent admission ad a homosexual affair with her former

officials and camp followers have been with entreaties to "tell all," many from us that feature juicy headlines about ce they are eager (and in some cases willing r tales of King's relationship with Marti and other tour scoundrels of the bouidoir, 'with lesbian overtones.

Dogged Pursuit
ational Enquirer has been typically its pursuit. It reportedly offered Barnett r more than 100 letters King wrote to this week won a temporary restraining ing the letters' publication.

of New York Post stories has expanded affair into a "lesbian scandal shaking ennis."

say, as does King, that they never have man tennis player attempt to impose al preferences on another. But some stoked in the past week have implied three sive gays on the tour, and one tabloid ed to exploit a vulgar "beware-of-d-happen-to-your-little-girl" angle.

the first day it was brought up. National eople were crawling around here," Pam 3, said last weekend from Orlando, Fla., was playing in a tournament. "It was s trying to get a story from the par- pple of the young players, specifically id Andrea Jaeger and myself. I called ediatly and told my mom and dad, 'If ells, just don't say anything.' I found dy had already called."

and several others also said the Enquirer as much as \$5,000 to players willing ut lesbianism on the tour.

might have suspicions about one or two it they don't know who they are because 4 open about it," said Wendy Turnbull, id if they're not hurting anyone else, as anyone's happy, that's fine. I mean, hap- o hard to find in this world, and if you appiness with someone, no matter what e, then good luck to you."

ver seen or heard of any player overtly sly approaching anyone else," said Svis, editor of World Tennis magazine. "I udicrous to insinuate that anyone is cor- idren."

"Gay Witch-Hunt"
dia circus — one player calls it a "gay r" — began almost as soon as Barnett, uit in Los Angeles Superior Court last ing property and lifetim. Support from l her husband. "I'll tell you, it's been e days here," said Struver. "It didn't real- ow big a story this is. It's huge, isn't

unfortunate, but it is unlikely to be ce- The women's tour has survived contro- sals before — with sponsors, specta- sical appeal intact. Notable were knowledge in 1972 that she had had e year before and the emergence in Renee Richards, formerly Dr. Richard who would become the first player to peted in the U.S. Championships as both d a female.

n's tennis has survived a lot of problems 0 years, and survived them very well," y Diamond, executive director of the Tennis Association, the guild of which sident. "I doubt if this incident is going y significant impact on women's tennis er women's sport."

aid Thursday that "the game's far too e affected adversely by her admission, has agreed to remain in the president of a poll of 10 of 15 WTA directors, tion spokesman said.

nd said he considers "the uproar about chards — a transsexual playing women's much more daring, as far as the public is 1, than [someone] admitting to a homo- sianship seven or eight years ago. We hat, and we'll survive this."

Sponsor's View
nd said the tournament sponsors that acted him so far "have been extremely tic and supportive."

savant Ted Tintin noted that North a tournament promoters and sponsors days of meetings in Orlando last week, furor. Larry King, Billie Jean's husband, and sports entrepreneur who is also a defendant in Barnett's suit, attended ings. "I heard nothing but ongoing com- said Tintin. "They all met with Larry



Billie Jean King
... 'The game's far too big.'

William J. Corbett, director of public relations for Avon products, which sponsors the women's winter tour, said, "There are many, many factors that would affect our decision as far as continuing (to sponsor women's tennis), but right now we don't feel that this one situation with one player would cause us to discontinue a fine program."

Diamond said he is not worried that the women's tour will be consumed by a kind of sexual McCarthyism. "There's always been that," he said. "Anyone who would condemn Billie Jean for this when they look at her overall contribution to society and sports would have to be incredibly narrow-minded."

"People always seem to just talk about the women," said two-time Wimbledon champion Martina Navratilova, who has been hounded by persistent and indelicate prying into her friendship with Rita Mae Brown, the gay activist author and lecturer. "I'm sure there are just as many, if not more, gays on the men's golf tour, the tennis tour, the football and basketball leagues. It just isn't talked about. Men seem exempt from this."

"Anyhow, I don't think it will destroy women's tennis. If one of the sponsors pulls out, there will be somebody else coming in. People will not stop going to the matches because somebody might be gay."

"A lot of people suspect it about a lot of us, and it doesn't keep them away. It's another thing for it to be in print, but I still don't think it will harm women's tennis in any large way," Navratilova said.

Change in the Crowd
"Maybe 10 percent of the crowd might change. You know, people that would be offended. But those people I don't want to see there anyway, because they must be rather prejudiced. Not only about gays, but about blacks and Jews and all that stuff as well. I think all those prejudices go pretty much hand in hand."

The point many women players and tour officials make is that only public behavior — on the court and in tour-related functions — should come under scrutiny.

"Whether you're homosexual, heterosexual, bisexual or asexual," said Navratilova, "it's nobody's business what you do behind closed doors as long as you don't hurt anybody and you don't offend anybody in public."

Thursday Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Detroit	102	100	0.500
Kansas	97	101	0.490
Los Angeles	91	107	0.459
Minnesota	88	110	0.443
New York	87	111	0.438
Philadelphia	86	112	0.434
Pittsburgh	85	113	0.430
San Diego	84	114	0.426
Seattle	83	115	0.421
St. Louis	82	116	0.417
Texas	81	117	0.413
Washington	80	118	0.408
White Sox	79	119	0.403
Yankees	78	120	0.398

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	91	109	0.454
Boston	89	111	0.445
Chicago	88	112	0.440
Cincinnati	87	113	0.435
Cleveland	86	114	0.430
Los Angeles	85	115	0.426
Montreal	84	116	0.421
New York	83	117	0.417
Philadelphia	82	118	0.412
Pittsburgh	81	119	0.408
San Diego	80	120	0.403
St. Louis	79	121	0.398
Texas	78	122	0.393
Washington	77	123	0.389
White Sox	76	124	0.384
Yankees	75	125	0.379

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